REPORT OF THE NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER

of

The AMERICAN RED CROSS

NEW ORLEANS
JUNE 30, 1919

MAJOR RUDOLPH MATAS, M. D.,
Base Hospital Unit No. 24,
American Red Cross.

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PREFACE

The compilation of the history of The New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross, was authorized by the Executive Committee.

In giving me the assignment, the Committee urged that this history be made as complete in detail and accurate in fact as possible, and in presenting this, the statement of the Executive Committee, I trust the reader will bear in mind the many difficulties surrounding an undertaking of this character.

I have endeavored to carry out faithfully the wishes of the governing body of The New Orleans Chapter, and, if by chance, I have fallen into error, I can only say it is regretted. In this record of achievement of the South's largest and most successful Chapter—one of the first twelve Red Cross Chapters instituted in the United States—I have found it necessary to give special praise to some of the women and men directly responsible for the success of the organization. In no sense, however, should it be construed that I have attempted to praise especially the work of one individual as against the efforts of another, for, in the final, all Red Cross workers devoted their energies to the common cause—suffering humanity—without any idea of being flattered for the effort made. It would not be possible for me to complete this task did I not point out particular qualifications of department heads; yet, it must be understood that this is essentially a history of The New Orleans Chapter and not a record of individuals who performed a solemn, patriotic duty when their country needed them most.

I would be remiss in my duty did I fail to acknowledge the assistance given me in this compiliation by the following:

Mrs. Frank Ferguson Hill, Miss Genevieve Pasquier, Mrs. George B. Penrose, Miss Carolyn Stier, Mrs. Edith L. Haspel, Ben Beekman, Clem G. Hearsey, J. H. Eastin, William H. Heyl, Thomas Ewing Dabney, Wm. Ray and others who helped make possible the successful publication of the Chapter's history, which is herewith respectfully presented to the members of The New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross.

—EMILE V. STIER.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

National Officers

Headquarters

Washington, D. C.

Officers of General Board

Honorable Woodrow Wilson ..... President
Robert W. DeForest ..... Vice President
Honorable Wm. H. Taft ..... Vice President
Honorable John Skelton Williams ..... Treasurer
Alexander King ..... Counselor
Dr. Stockton Axson ..... Secretary

Officers of General Committee

Dr. Livingston Farrand ..... Chairman
Willoughby G. Walling ..... Vice Chairman

Executive Committee

Dr. Livingston Farrand ..... Chairman Ex-Officio

Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, Surgeon General U. S. N.
Major General Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General, U. S. A.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr. George Eaton Scott
Franklin K. Lane Eliot Wadsworth
Henry P. Davison

Dr. Livingston Farrand ..... Chairman
Frederick C. Munroe ..... General Manager
Guy E. Snavely and Benjamin A. Harlan
Assistants to General Manager

GULF DIVISION

(Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi)

Headquarters

Washington Artillery Hall

New Orleans, La.

Personnel of the Gulf Division as of date June 1st, 1919

Leigh Carroll	Division Manager
H. J. Jumonville	Assistant Manager

F. E. Walker	Division Accountant
Harry T. Howard	Director Military Relief
Harry L. Hopkins	Director Civilian Relief
W. J. Leppert	Director Publicity
H. A. Segrave	Director Chapter Supplies
Miss L. Agnes Daspit	Director of Nursing
Mrs. Catherine H. Moberly	Director Development
Mrs. W. J. Hardee	Director Chapter Production
Miss Verna M. Purcell	Director Junior Activities
Dr. B. A. Ledbetter	Director First Aid

Since the re-organization of the Gulf Division, in accord with the Peace Time Programme, the personnel is as follows:

Leigh Carroll	Division Manager
F. E. Walker	Assistant Manager
Harry L. Hopkins	Associate Manager

Dr. B. A. Ledbetter	Director First Aid
Harry L. Hopkins	Director Civilian Relief
Vernon Blank	Director Publicity
H. A. Segrave	Director Chapter Supplies
Miss L. Agnes Daspit	Director Nursing
E. S. Transue	Director Camp Activities
Mrs. W. J. Hardee	Director Chapter Production
Miss Verna M. Purcell	Director Junior Activities
Miss Winifred Glynn	Director Chapter Organization

THE NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER

of the American Red Cross

Personnel of The New Orleans Chapter as of date June 30th, 1919.

Officers

St. Clair Adams	Chairman
Stuart A. Seelye	Vice Chairman
W. R. Irby	Treasurer
Emile V. Stier	Secretary
J. H. Eastin	Assistant Secretary
Wm. H. Heyl	Cashier

Executive Committee

St. Clair Adams
Mrs. George B. Penrose
John A. Badger
William Mason Smith
Professor J. M. Gwinn
A. R. Tebo,
Stuart A. Seelye
W. S. Penick
W. R. Irby
Ben Beekman
W. P. Simpson
Charles I. Denechaud
S. P. Walmsley
Emile V. Stier

Committee Chairmen

William Mason Smith	Finance
Ben Beekman	Publicity
Charles I. Denechaud	Civilian Relief
Professor J. M. Gwinn	Junior
Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr	Women's Work
Dr. Herman B. Gessner	First Aid
Miss Julia Tebo	Elementary Hygiene
W. P. Simpson	Membership
Stuart A. Seelye	Supplies
Mrs. Catherine Elliott	Nursing
A. R. Tebo	Military Relief
Frank S. Walshe	Canteen Service
H. H. Flaspoller	Disaster Relief
W. W. Westerfield	Legal Aid
Warren Kearny	Motor Corps
Mrs. W. E. Weeks	Commandant Canteen
Mrs. Edith L. Haspel	Captain Motor Corps

Officers Junior Red Cross

Professor J. M. Gwinn ..... Chairman
Professor Nicholas Bauer ..... Vice Chairman
W. R. Irby ..... Treasurer
Mrs. Frank Ferguson Hill ..... Secretary
Miss Genevieve Pasquier ..... Assistant Secretary

Junior Red Cross Committee

Professor J. M. Gwinn
Rev. J. D. Foulkes, S. J.
W. R. Irby
St. Clair Adams
Professor Nicholas Bauer
Emile V. Stier
J. W. Curtis

Department Women's Work

Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr. ..... Chairman
Miss Mary Boutcher ..... Vice Chairman

Supervisors

Mrs. William Ray ..... Supplies
Mrs. Wm. Hardee ..... Instructor Surgical Dressings
Mrs. C. G. Cole ..... Surgical Dressings
Mrs. Sargent Pitcher ..... Assistant
Mrs. Charles Manson ..... Checking
Mrs. H. M. Gill ..... Knitting
Miss Minnie Wexler ..... Refugee Garments
Mrs. D. B. H. Chaffe ..... Hospital Garments
Miss Elise Price ..... Assistant
Mrs. E. R. Cameron ..... Assistant

CANTEEN SERVICE

Mrs. W. E. Weeks ..... Commandant
Mrs. C.P.Ellis ..... Adjutant
Mrs. W. J. Van Hess ..... Commandant, Algiers Branch
Mrs. E. W. Burges ..... Assistant

Assistant Commandants

Mrs. Benjamin Gallant
Mrs. Walter C. Flower
Miss Alice Miller
Mrs. Swan Sullivan
Mrs. Warren Woodville
Mrs. Delphine Saunders
Mrs. Leon Schwartz

Captains

Mrs. R. S. Hecht
Mrs. Horace Crump
Mrs. Gus Baldwin
Miss Georgina Herbert
Miss Ida Kevlin
Mrs. Jeanne Tolson
Mrs. M. Feingold
Mrs. C. J. Menefee
Miss E. Herbert

MOTOR CORPS

Mrs. Joseph L. Haspel ..... Captain
Mrs. Lucas E. Moore, Jr ..... Adjutant

Lieutenants

Mrs. Eugene Roberts
Mrs. Harry Dennery
Miss Ann Myrtle Seago
Mrs. William Mahaffy
Mrs. Paul H. Saunders
Miss Martha Bradford
Mrs. W. B. Boatner Riley, Jr.
Miss Helen Israel

HOME SERVICE SECTION

Charles I. Denechaud ..... Chairman
Stuart A. Seelye ..... Vice Chairman
Emile V. Stier ..... Secretary
William Ray ..... Cashier
Mrs. A. C. O'Donnell ..... Assistant Secretary
Miss W. T. Leppert ..... Assistant to Secretary
Miss Ruth E. Levy ..... Supervisor of Visitors
Miss Lydia Finley ..... After Care Supervisor
Mrs. H. K. Williams ..... Home Service Supervisor
W. W. Westerfield ..... Chairman, Legal Aid Committee
Isaac Heller ..... Notary
Dr. Denegre Martin ..... Chairman, Legal Aid Committee
Dr. A. Mattes ..... Medical Inspector

Consultation Committee

Mrs. Benjamin J. Ory
Miss Mary Tobe
Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr.
Mrs. I. D. Stafford
Miss Mary Boutcher
Mrs. Charles Manson
Miss Minnie Wexler

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Like a beacon of Mercy, shedding its generous rays through the smoke and dun haze of terrible carnage; like a silver lining, softening the black and crimson of the angry clouds; like a Pillar of Fire, typifying Humanity in the Stygian gloom of the world's night of cruelty; the Red Cross opens its liberal arms to all people, and emphasizes the Spirit of Love which conquers everything, and must finally reign triumphant in the earth.

War has always been a predominating theme in the chronicles of man, and from the gray dawn of first intelligence, when the half-human brutes of caves and crevices, in howling, gibbering packs, contended for mastery with stone hatchets and clubs, to the present day of horrible scientific warfare, the story has been written in letters of blood against the background of hideous suffering. It was the mission of the Red Cross to relieve the darkness of this awful background forming the page upon which war's story is ever written, and while the letters must always show scarlet with the blood of slaughtered millions, the page gradually whitens under the application of the consistent and generous mercy which stands for the best and the most splendid in the human race.

With such a mission as its aim, the Red Cross, first of all, sought completeness in its organization, and finding the goal of its primary object, operated during the struggle against Hydra of Europe with a thoroughness convincing of its usefulness, and extended into every dark avenue of war or national suffering.

"Sweet Mercy is nobility's true badge," the greatest of all poets wrote, and the proud emblem—the Red Cross—displayed on every stricken field in war-torn Europe, was more than nobility's true badge; it was the solemn pledge expressed in deeds of America's readiness to extend to people of all nations peace, love and kindness. Mars has been dethroned; Eros is rising from the gloom of reconstruction; and the Red Cross, having contributed so largely to this Triumph of Justice, is now devoting its powerful energies and influence to lessening the burdens of reconstruction, and dispelling, with guiding, helping hand, the smoke and reek of despair and misery that followed in the trail of war.

The American Red Cross is the largest and most efficient organization for the relief of suffering that the world has ever seen, and is easily the most sublime expression of higher civilization. It is made up almost wholly of volunteer workers, the higher executives being, without exception, men accustomed to larger affairs.

The Red Cross "is the best part of humanity, as war is its worst aspect," and is the most magnificent effort of the human race. Red Cross work is not based wholly upon the making of socks, sweaters and surgical bandages, nor the provision of nurses, physicians and hospital supplies, but beyond that, the great work of looking after the families of men in uniform who need help. The quiet word of encouragement, the benefit of advice, sympathy, and fellowship, is given from the heart and without publicity. Such help is as important as financial aid, and is performed through the Red Cross Home Service. In this department, as in every branch, the Red Cross of America "is doing more to convince the world of the sincerity and purity" of its motives than could volumes of descriptive articles and a world of friendly arguments.

While our men in France—the marine, the soldier and the sailor—performed "the will of God" in defending from destruction the fruits of civilization, Dr. Frank Crane recently wrote, "our other heroes, both men and women, the faithful agents of the Red Cross, were doing no less His Sovereign Will in feeding the hungry, curing the sick and caring for His little ones." Truly the Red Cross is the Ambassador of Mercy.

No better illustration of marked efficiency need be given than the wonderful work of this organization during the 1918 'flu" epidemic in New Orleans. People, unable to secure hired conveyances to transport their sick to the city hospitals, were served by the Motor Corps of the New Orleans Chapter. The ambulances in this department were driven by women, each driver accompanied by an aid, the two serving as stretcher bearers. A modern emergency hospital, thoroughly equipped, was provided, with convalescent homes for those on the road to recovery; diet stations were installed in most of the branches and auxiliaries where food could be obtained by those unable to provide for their sick; nurses and physicians were sent to all cases made known to the committee, and fuel and other necessities were furnished. All this splendid work was carefully attended by the women in the branches and auxiliaries of the Chapter. They were untiring in their efforts to answer every want of the poor, and the Red Cross is ready to-day to meet any emergency, being fully equipped in all departments. Men and women peculiarly fitted for work of this character comprise the personnel of the various departments of the Chapter.

The Canteen Service of the New Orleans Chapter likewise performs a duty that is of great benefit and a source of much comfort and consolation to the soldier and sailor and marine en route to his destination. The "ministering angels" of the Canteen care for the sick and wounded men who fought in defense of freedom and Democracy and now are returning to camp to be mustered out of military service and sent home. Many of these men are broken in spirit, but they are made happier by the thoughtfulness and kindness bestowed upon them by the uniformed volunteers of this branch of the Red Cross, which is under the direction of Mrs. W. E. Weeks, Commandant.

The Department of Elementary Hygiene, under the direction of Miss Julia Tebo, R. N., gives every woman in New Orleans an opportunity to study "home care of the sick," with a minimum cost for the course.

The Sanitary Detachment, under direction of Dr. Frank J. Chalaron, is in perfect order and ready to meet any emergency.

The First Aid Department, directed by Dr. Herman B. Gessner, is in full operation.

The productive end of the Chapter is directed from headquarters, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr.

The Executive Department, the Publicity Bureau, and all other branches of the Red Cross service, are prepared to meet any disaster or other demand that may arise, just as the Red Cross was prepared to meet all claims made on it at the outbreak of, and during, the fierce European struggle.

The most active branch of the New Orleans Chapter at this time is the Red Cross Service Department of Civilian Relief. This branch is now organized on the most practical lines, the personnel including a number of especially well-trained workers who have the Red Cross spirit and are in thorough sympathy with the humanitarian cause as it is presented in the two words—Red Cross. The department was reorganized recently, when a number of important changes were made and the management placed immediately under the Chapter secretary. In no sense whatever does this department operate as a charity organization. It is all relief work. The visitors go to the homes of dependents, study conditions, give advice, deliver money to those most in need, provide clothing, and generally serve those who have or have had boys in the service of the Federal Government. The work is not confined to the dependents, but to the men in uniform who have returned from overseas duty or service in this country.

The parent Chapter organization is distinctive for its effectiveness, and the Junior Red Cross, composed of pupils in all public, private and parochial schools, is equally as active in the performance of the many duties entrusted to the Junior Auxiliaries. This branch of the work was developed in New Orleans by Mrs. Frank Ferguson Hill, Secretary. Through Mrs. Hill's initiative, the children participated in the great war work of the American Red Cross to an extent that won added distinction for New Orleans in its wonderful record of 100 per cent. war work. The Junior Red Cross is permanent and will continue all activities outlined by the parent body. More than 50,000 boys and girls in New Orleans are members of the Junior Red Cross, this large membership being made possible through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Hill when she instituted the movement.

As the reader will find in the pages that follow, the management of the New Orleans Chapter overlooked no feature that would or could

add to the development of this most remarkable organization. This applies to every department of the Red Cross, and is, in the main, responsible for the marked success of the Society. In the preparation of the Chapter's History, the Executive Committee directed those in charge of the work to treat each department separately, giving a full chronicle of every activity and thus enlightening the people of New Orleans with statements and statistics that will clearly indicate the great good accomplished by the New Orleans Chapter since the date of its institution.

The story of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross follows.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER

To Mrs. George B. Penrose belongs the credit of inaugurating the American Red Cross movement in Louisiana, and to her belongs the added distinction of bringing about the perfection of the first Red Cross Chapter in the Southern States—The New Orleans Chapter. While it is true this Chapter had its official beginning on December 1, 1916, at a meeting held in the Grunewald Hotel, the foundation for the organization was laid in April, 1916, when the National Nurses' Convention of the American Red Cross was held here. Attending that convention was the late Jane A. Delano, head of the nursing bureau of the American Red Cross, who died in service in France. Following an interview with Miss Delano, Mrs. Penrose secured authorization from the Washington headquarters to begin the Red Cross work in this State. This authorization was issued by Charles J. O'Connor, then assistant-director general of Civilian Relief, under date of July 4, 1916. Following this, Mrs. Penrose circularized the parishes adjacent to New Orleans, and later covered the state generally to stimulate interest in the cause of humanity. Slowly, but precisely, a substantial membership was enrolled, which brought into permanent organization the New Orleans Chapter.

Completing the preliminary details looking to the permanent organization, Mrs. Penrose issued the call for the initial meeting of the New Orleans Chapter—December 1, 1916. This meeting was attended by John J. O'Connor, Director of the Central Division of the National American Red Cross, representing national headquarters, and by the following men and women of New Orleans:

Mrs. Penrose, Miss Lucia A. Miltenberger, Mrs. Randall T. Dugue, Mrs. LeGrand J. Crumb, Mrs. Lucien E. Lyons, Frank B. Hayne, the late Captain Pendleton S. Morris, St. Clair Adams, William Mason Smith, S. P. Walmsley, Colonel William C. Dufour, Captain Robert G. Guerard and T. J. Walsh.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Penrose, and Captain Guerard was acting secretary. Mrs. Penrose read Mr. O'Connor's letter of authorization to form the New Orleans Chapter, and following a statement by the representative of the national body, Mr. Hayne was elected permanent Chairman, with Captain Morris as Vice-Chairman, W. R. Irby, Treasurer, and W. J. Leppert, Secretary.

These gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of three years: Messrs. Hayne, Morris, Irby, Walmsley, Adams, Smith and W. E. Stauffer. At the initial meeting, Mrs. Penrose was elected Honorary Chairman.

FRANK B. HAYNE,
Chairman, the New Orleans Chapter, A. R. C., from December 1, 1916, to January 4, 1919.

The first Board of Directors was composed of the following:

Miss Miltenberger, Mrs. (Dr.) F. W. Parham, Mrs. Crumb, Mrs. Dugue, Mrs. Lyons, J. L. Onorato, Captain Guerard, T. C. Bush, Crawford H. Ellis, the late Philip Werlein, T. J. Walsh, Neal M. Leach, J. A. Badger, John F. Clark, Sam Blum, Lynn H. Dinkins, Jeff D. Hardin, Jr., W. S. Penick, Dr. Henry Daspit, H. W. Wilmot, Arsène Perrilliat, Ben Beekman, Dr. H. Dickson Bruns and H. W. Newman.

The following were elected an auxiliary committee to the Chapter to assist in the administration of civilian relief:

Mrs. Joseph Friend, Chairman; Mrs. Walter Flower, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. R. N. Gourdin Smith, Second Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Benjamin Ory, Secretary, and Miss Florence Dymond, Treasurer; Mrs. W. J. Behan, Miss Harriet Barton, Mrs. Charles Rosen, Miss Edith Kursheedt, Mrs. James McConnell, Mrs. John B. Parker, Mrs. Reuben Bush, Mrs. Pendleton S. Morris, Mrs. George Q. Whitney, Mrs. Charles P. Fenner, Mrs. Gustaf R. Westfeldt, Mrs. George G. Westfeldt, Mrs. I. H. Stauffer, Mrs. M. L. Alexander, Mrs. James M. Pagaud, Mrs. Roy Van Wart, Mrs. Charles B. Maginnis, Mrs. George B. Matthews and Mrs. John Montgomery, Jr.

Chapter Headquarters were opened in the building 307 Carondelet Street, the use of the property being donated by the Hibernia Bank & Trust Company.

Permanent headquarters were established later in the building 316 Carondelet Street, through the courtesy of Mr. Smith.

After completing the work of organizing the Chapter in the City of New Orleans, the leaders in the Red Cross movement, assisted by Mrs. Simon Abraham directed their efforts to the adjacent parishes, and the following were included in the jurisdiction of The New Orleans Chapter:

Ascension, Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemines, Washington, St. Tammany, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Terrebonne and Tangipahoa.

These parishes remained in the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter until July, 1918, when separate, independent Chapters were organized in each Parish. This followed many months of successful operation under the local Chapter, and much of the meritorious growth of the New Orleans Chapter belongs to the Parish Branches, the members of which faithfully served the Red Cross and met every demand made by Chapter headquarters.

Among the most important activities undertaken by the New Orleans Chapter during the earliest period of its history was the organization of Base Hospital Unit No. 24, which rendered such valiant service in France while the world conflict was in progress. This was

ST. CLAIR ADAMS, Chairman.

a gigantic undertaking and meant a tremendous outlay of finances, which was liberally contributed by the citizens of New Orleans.

The financial history of your Chapter dates back to June 12, 1916, when the "Preparedness Parade" was given, and which was participated in by more than 40,000 loyal and patriotic men and women of New Orleans. Mr. Hayne, the first Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter, was also Chairman of the June, 1916, celebration, and it is mainly through his efforts that the Chapter received its first $500 contribution. This came from the "Preparedness Parade" fund, and served the Red Cross to excellent purpose. This contribution actually put the breath of life in the New Orleans Chapter, and from that period up to the present writing the Chapter has received ample funds from the people of New Orleans, and the cities and towns in which the Parish branch organizations were located, to continue the work. The people, from the beginning, appreciated the merit of so excellent an organization as the Red Cross, and throughout the time of need, their responses were such as to inspire the leaders to put forth their best efforts in the worthy cause. During the early period of the life of the Society, various entertainments were given for the benefit of the Red Cross, and in that way much of the needed money was raised. Among those prominent in that period of financial effort was Mrs. W. J. O'Donnell, who, with other prominent women, raised sums at different times which meant the success of the Red Cross right from the beginning.

Various departments of the Chapter were established in the Spring of 1917, but the more intensive organization work began in the Fall of the same year. This consisted of the Parish branch organization; the building up of branches and auxiliaries in the City of New Orleans; fitting up workrooms; answering all calls from headquarters, and accomplishing the detailed work that subsequently placed The New Orleans Chapter in the front rank with the leading Chapters in the United States.

Several changes were made in the personnel of the Executive Committee and Management from various causes. In September, 1917, the entire management of the Chapter was placed in the hands of the present Secretary, who continued through the period of the war, and who is now in charge of perfecting the "Peace-Time Programme". Before entering the service of the Chapter, the Secretary-General Manager was Assistant Director of the Gulf Division, American Red Cross. At that time the jurisdiction of the Gulf Division comprised Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Mr. Hayne served as Chairman of the Chapter and also as Chairman of the Executive Committee from the date of organization to January 4, 1919, when he resigned. Mr. Hayne devoted practically all of his time to the Red Cross, making many personal sacrifices. He appeared in public on many occasions, making appeals for financial assistance for

STUART A. SEELYE, Vice-Chairman.

the Red Cross, and never lost an opportunity of praising the efforts of the men and women who gave their services free to the Society in the prosecution of this important work.

Mr. Hayne's letter of resignation, characteristic of the deep interest he always manifested in the welfare of the Red Cross, received by the Executive Committee on January 4, 1919, reads as follows:

New Orleans, La., January 4, 1919.

To the Executive Committee,
New Orleans Chapter,
American Red Cross:

Gentlemen:—

As I find that I am unable to devote the time and attention that Red Cross work requires and deserves, I am sending you this, my letter of resignation as Chairman of the Local Chapter, also as a member of the Executive Committee.

When our Committee took hold of our Chapter two and a half years ago we had less than 250 members; now the membership is over 60,000, and I will always feel that I have a right to be proud of the wonderful achievement of our Chapter during that period, which I know was due to the earnest co-operation given me by all of you.

I have never been a member of any committee that has been as harmonious as ours. I feel that we have all conscientiously tried to do our duty, and I think we can say that we produced very satisfactory results.

My association with you gentlemen will always be a source of gratification to me. Those among you who were only acquaintances when we started work have become friends, and those who were my friends when we started this work, I now feel a closer relationship to them than ever before.

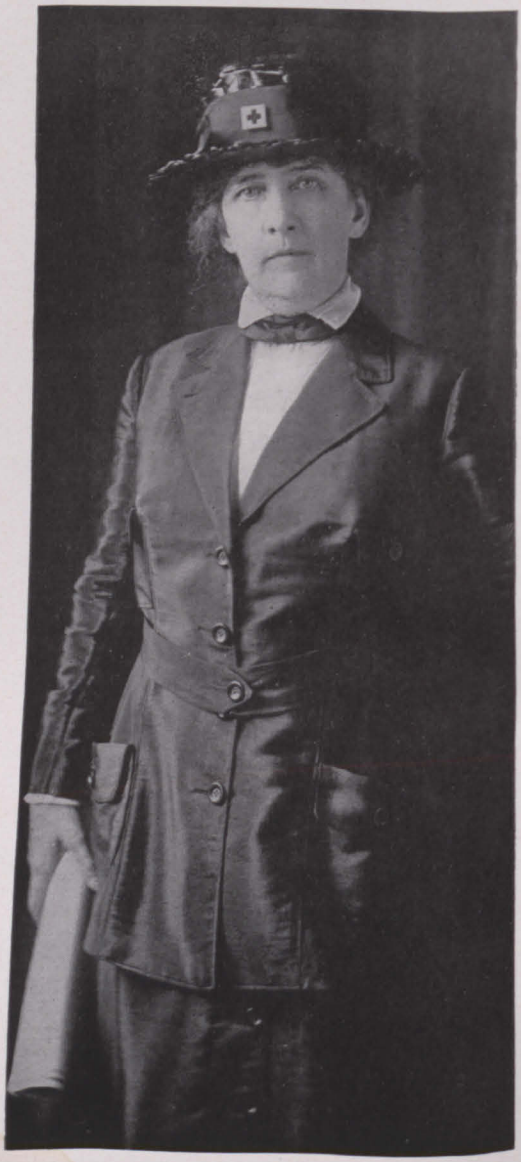
It is needless for me to say that, although severing my relations with you, I will continue to take the deepest interest in the welfare of the New Orleans Chapter, and I feel absolutely confident that in the hands of you gentlemen it will continue to do even greater good in the future than it has in the past.

With assurances of my respect and friendship, I am,

Yours truly,

(Signed) FRANK B. HAYNE.

On the occasion of his resignation, the Executive Committee adopted the following resolution, a copy of which was engrossed and presented to Mr. Hayne at a farewell luncheon given in Antoine's by the individual members of the Executive Committee, and at this function



MRS. GEORGE B. PENROSE
Organizer of the New Orleans Chapter.

the former local Red Cross officer was given a loving cup by his friends as a token of their esteem and as a mark of sincere appreciation for the valuable and unselfishly patriotic service he had rendered.

New Orleans, La.

Whereas, the Executive Committee of the New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross, is called upon with deep regret to accept the resignation of Mr. Frank B. Hayne as Chairman and member of the said Committee; and

Whereas, we, his associates in the world's greatest humanitarian cause, sincerely appreciate the valuable services rendered by Mr. Hayne from the date of organization of the New Orleans Chapter, December 1, 1916, to January 4th, 1919; and

Whereas, we take this occasion to congratulate Mr. Hayne on the brilliant success of the New Orleans Chapter due to his untiring zealous and valuable services so unremittingly rendered at all times; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Red Cross of New Orleans owes a debt of gratitude to its untiring patriotic Chairman, who initiated the movement looking to the formation of the New Orleans Chapter, and whose devotion to the cause served as an inspiration to his associates on this the Executive Committee, and to encourage at all times all workers in behalf of suffering humanity to put forth their best efforts in meeting every demand made upon the New Orleans Chapter throughout the period of the world war.

Be it further resolved, That the members of this Committee and the workers for the Red Cross express to Mr. Hayne their warm appreciation for his thoughtfulness and kind consideration during his regime as Chairman for their comfort and convenience in the performance of a solemn patriotic duty. His sound advice and keen interest in the Red Cross and his ability as director of big work all contributed to the marked success of the New Orleans Chapter, and, in the main, are responsible for the high standard of efficiency maintained by this organization.

Resolved further, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Chapter, and the original engraved and forwarded to Mr. Hayne.

Adopted by the Executive Committee, New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross, Saturday, January 18, 1919.

(Signed) ST. CLAIR ADAMS, Chairman.

A true copy,

EMILE V. STIER,

Secretary.

St. Clair Adams, then Vice-Chairman, was the unanimous choice of the Executive Committee, which is the governing power of the organization, for the Chairmanship of the Chapter, Stuart A. Seelye, Assistant Treasurer, head of the purchasing department and active representative of the Executive Committee at headquarters, was elected Vice-Chairman. Mr. Adams served as member of the Executive Committee from the date of formation of the Chapter to July 19, 1919, when he resigned as Chairman. His reasons being fully set

EMILE V. STIER,
Secretary-General Manager.

forth in his letter of resignation, a copy is given below. Not only did Mr. Adams serve on the Executive Committee, but he acted as legal adviser of your Chapter, rendering a character of volunteer service that could not be duplicated in the daily business routine of an enormous corporation without an outlay of a large sum of money. As in the instance of his predecessor, Mr. Adams sacrificed his own interests on many occasions to serve "The Greatest Mother" on earth.

Mr. Adams' letter of resignation, accepted at the meeting of the Executive Committee, Friday, July 19, reads as follows:

New Orleans, La., July 16, 1919.

To the Executive Committee,
New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross,
City:

Gentlemen:—

It is my desire to hereby tender you my resignation as Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross. I became a member of the Executive Committee of the Chapter upon its organization some time during the latter part of 1916. My affiliation with the Red Cross was due to my belief that the entrance of the United States into the World War was inevitable and necessary in the pursuance of its moral and material obligations as a nation. At the time that the New Orleans Chapter was organized, it was apparent to every reader of the times that we would soon be engaged in the conflict for the preservation of the principles that govern humanity and civilization. As far as I personally was concerned, I became identified with the Red Cross because I thought it a material factor in preparedness that contributed to our successful conduct of the war.

When we entered the war the work of the Red Cross was confined almost entirely to war work, i. e., the organization of base units, the manufacture of surgical bandages, hospital garments and the doing of other things for the use, relief and treatment of the armed forces of the United States. Since the armistice of November 11, 1918, the work of the Red Cross has necessarily changed in character. It is now no longer engaged primarily in war work. With the consummation of peace, its work is practically upon a peace basis, and its future operation will involve the carrying on of a peace-time programme. While in heart I will always be with the Red Cross in whatever form it may express its work for humanity, nevertheless I am profoundly conscious of the fact that another can be found better equipped from the standpoint of experience and temperament, and with more leisure, to carry on successfully a peace-time programme.

It is with a feeling of deep regret that I am severing my relations with the members of this Executive Committee, for all of whom I entertain feelings of regard and sincere friendship. No Executive Committee anywhere has ever performed without stint and with a higher degree of patriotism the onerous duties that have been devolved upon this Committee. I shall always remember with sentiments of pleasure the co-operation which I have always received at your hands.

With expressions of my profound regard, I beg to remain,

Yours most truly,

(Signed) ST. CLAIR ADAMS.

A. S.

The resignation was regretfully accepted, which will be expressed in resolutions to be drawn up by a special committee.

Mr. Seelye was elected Chairman of the Chapter and Executive Committee on the date given. The next ranking officer now is Ben Beekman, Vice-Chairman and Assistant-Treasurer. To Mr. Seelye's administration falls the duty of perfecting the "Peace-Time Programme" that will be undertaken in the Home Service Section, in the Junior Department, in the First Aid Section, and in the Nursing Service. These will now become the most active branches of the local Red Cross that will be continued indefinitely. The service, in each branch, will be beneficial to the entire community. The several departments will directly affect every home in New Orleans and will include a course

J. H. EASTIN
Assistant Secretary.

of instructions that will be of material aid to the future men and women of the Southern metropolis—now the school children.

The officers now serving with Chairman Seelye are the following:

Ben Beekman, Vice-Chairman; W. R. Irby, Treasurer; Emile V. Stier, Secretary; J. H. Eastin, Assistant Secretary; William H. Heyl, Cashier. Including Messrs. Seelye, Beekman, Irby and the Secretary, the Executive Committee is composed of the following: Mrs. George B. Penrose, S. P. Walmsley, William Mason Smith, Charles I. Denechaud, J. A. Badger, W. S. Penick, A. R. Tebo, Professor J. M. Gwinn and W. P. Simpson.

At various times in the history of your Chapter, the following were members of the Executive Committee: Miss Lucia A. Miltenberger, Captain Robert G. Guerard, Colonel W. A. Peale, and W. E. Stauffer.

The plan of organization of the Chapter has been so perfected that each department is under the chairmanship of a member of the Executive Committee. The names of Committee Chairmen are given in the list of officers appearing on a preceding page. The Committee Chairmen report to the Executive Committee, which has met weekly since the initial meeting in December, 1916. Through this plan of organization, the Executive Committee, at all times, has been made thoroughly acquainted with the details of all branches of the service. This, in a great measure, is responsible for the successful administration of the Chapter. All officers, excepting the Secretary and the general office force, served the New Orleans Chapter strictly on a volunteer basis.

FINANCIAL

In presenting this report and statement of the finances of the New Orleans Chapter, we deem it advisable to explain that the national organization established a standard system of bookkeeping and accounting for the use of all Chapters, and as that system was not adopted by us until March 1, 1918, we having only received full particulars on that date, the figures of the former system of accounting have been reconciled as of date February 28, 1918, and the several entries affecting the distribution of our accounts were made to conform thereto. Adopting the policy of the National Society, the Finance Committee of the New Orleans Chapter, since the date of appointment, ran and is running the finances of the organization as an open book. There are no secrets in your Chapter. Any and all details as to salaries, contracts and anything else, are open to public scrutiny. Every dollar expended has been spent as though it were the dollar contributed by the person least able to give it.

This is the first complete report of the financial side of the New Orleans Chapter, which was built on volunteer efforts, utilizing, in an efficient way, the earnest desires of the civilian population to take an active part in the war and affecting in this work almost every family in this city. The report has not been patterned after the technical, condensed reports customarily issued by industrial concerns, but, instead, strives to tell the financial story so that it can be understood by the less enlightened in matters of this character. Technical accounting terminology has been departed from wherever such a departure leads to a more general understanding. The accounting and reporting systems are simple purposely to conform with sound business management.

The funds of your Chapter have been divided into three accounts, which are applicable as follows:

General Fund—This fund is derived from membership dues, the sale of badges, buttons, insignias and publications and from miscellaneous receipts, and is applied to general expenses of the Chapter. This might be construed as meaning only the operation and managerial offices and administrative bureaus, but the receipts which have been placed to the credit of this fund have been sufficient to enable us not only to pay all costs of that kind, but also to contribute generously to the costs of operating Military and Civilian Relief Bureaus and the financing of other Chapter activities. Because this money is paid in, not for relief supplies, etc., but, rather, for operating an organization for the development and maintenance of relief measures, it is especially gratifying that it has been possible to use a liberal part of this particular

fund in purchasing relief supplies. The application of this plan is noteworthy, and has made it unnecessary to use any part of the War Fund contributions for the operation and successful management of the Chapter.

Relief Fund—The income for this fund is derived from War Fund drives, collections, donations, and contributions designated to specific purposes of Civilian and Military Relief.

Civilian Relief includes the care and relief of non-combatants during the war as well as emergency relief in time of peace.

Military Relief covers the following expenditures: Making hospital garments, bandages, and dressings, attending the sick and wounded soldiers, sailors, and marines, operation of the Canteen Service, the Motor Corps, the Sanitary Detachment, Reclamation Department, and general hospital work. The expenditures incidental to this department are derived from War Fund drives and through donations especially designated for Military Relief.

Miscellaneous—This account covers items that cannot properly be qualified under "General Fund" or "Relief Fund," such as accounts with Branches and Auxiliaries, cash advances for petty cash expenditures, accounts with Washington, and other accounts receivable and payable.

Monthly Chapter Financial Reports—The monthly financial report (Form 203) is arranged to exhibit the items of receipts and expenditures and the status of the accounts classified under "General Fund," "Relief Fund," "Red Cross War Fund," and "Miscellaneous."

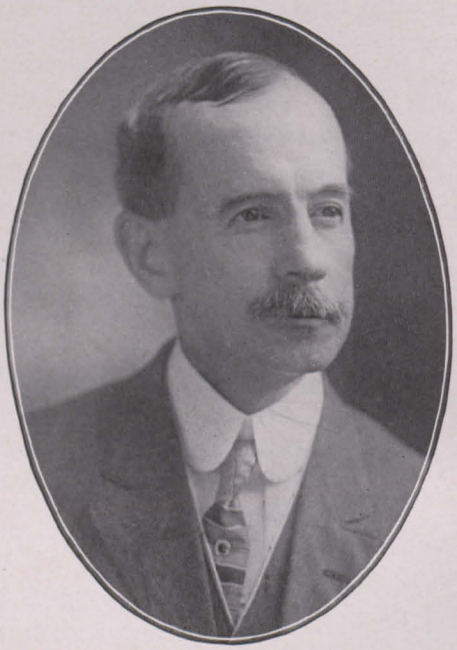
Branches and Auxiliary Report of Receipts and Expenditures—Prior to demobilization of Branches and Auxiliaries, each unit was required to report monthly to the Chapter on Form 204, all of its receipts and expenditures, the expenditures being accompanied by properly approved and receipted vouchers. The majority of the Branches and Auxiliaries were furnished a working fund which automatically replenished itself upon the surrender of vouchers for expenditures. This working fund, while extant, appeared as an asset on the books of the Chapter.

The several Branches in the adjacent Parishes, divorced from the New Orleans Chapter, in July, 1918, were paid 68 per cent. of the contributions received from them by the Chapter up to that time, and they, in turn, remitted to the Chapter, in money and vouchers, the sums owing the Chapter for working funds.

Revenues

All revenues are, on receipt, placed in the fund to which they belong. There are a number of funds, and each is provided for a particular purpose.

In June, 1917, the War Council of the American Red Cross called upon the people of the United States to give one hundred million dollars to carry on its relief work, and again in May, 1918, to give another hundred million. In response to these calls, the people of our country gave $115,000,000 and $176,000,000, respectively. In the first drive, conducted in the period covered from June 18 to June 25, 1917, the people in the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter, comprising the City of New Orleans and the following Parishes: Jefferson, Lafourche, Terrebonne, Assumption, Ascension, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, Plaquemines, St. John the Baptist, and



WILLIAM H. HEYL,
Cashier.

Washington, contributed $672,237.69. The quota was $400,000. In the Second War Fund drive, the New Orleans Chapter was given a quota of $500,000, which was subsequently increased to $750,000 by the local committee headed by the Honorable Martin Behrman, and the total subscribed was $1,279,969.86. The full amounts subscribed in the First and Second War Fund drives have not been collected by the Chapter. All sums thus far collected on subscriptions at both campaigns have been deposited to the credit of the National Society, and national headquarters in turn refunded to the Chapter 25 per cent. of the total collections, all of which are recorded in the financial statement that forms part of this report.

Both drives and membership campaigns were under the management of Mayor Behrman. In the First War Drive, the Mayor was assisted by the following: John F. Clark, Paul H. Saunders, W. P. Burke, and Charles Godchaux, with Ed. C. Brodtman as principal assistant to the Mayor, and the Campaign Committee. In the Second Drive, Theodore Grunewald became a member of the committee in place of Mr. Burke, deceased.

The central committee was assisted by several hundred men and women, formed into teams and groups that thoroughly canvassed the business section, the financial district, the manufacturing and industrial sections, the residential districts, labor organizations, fraternal bodies, religious societies, schools, and every branch of the city's activities. The teams were formed far in advance of the drives, and the result proved most gratifying to the heads of the Red Cross. The teams numbered ten members. The men's teams were captained by prominent business men, while a woman, prominent in Red Cross work and civic affairs in the community, headed the teams composed of women.

Campaign headquarters for each drive were established in the Grunewald Hotel, several rooms on the main floor being donated to the cause by Mr. Grunewald. The rooms were occupied several weeks prior to the opening of each drive, and the rooms were continued in use by the Red Cross many weeks following the close of the several campaigns. This resulted in a saving of a considerable amount of money, and, to a great extent, aided the campaigners to successfully prosecute the big work assigned them.

Membership Dues

Membership dues constitute an important part of the Chapter revenues. The memberships are divided into the following classes:

Annual	$ 1.00 per annum
Magazine	2.00 per annum
Contributing	5.00 per annum
Sustaining	10.00 per annum
Life Membership	50.00 per annum
Patron	100.00 per annum

Part of the annual, magazine, contributing, and sustaining membership dues is retained by the Chapter and is credited to the General Fund. It is used only to pay the necessary cost of operating the Chapter and its various activities. The remainder is forwarded to Divisional Headquarters, and from there it is sent to the headquarters of the National Society in Washington. All money subscribed through the life and patron memberships goes to the Washington headquarters through the same channel. The Chapter does not participate in the money subscribed through the life or patron membership classes.

There is also a Junior Membership, which pays 25 cents the year for each child attending the public, private, and parochial schools. This money is placed to the credit of the Chapter School Fund, which is used chiefly for the purchase of material used in the production of refugee

and other garments for the children of the poor. No part of this particular fund is turned over to either the Chapter or national headquarters for general activities. The supplies which the children are producing have a substantial money value, but the spirit of citizenship and service which the work is teaching is the greatest result, of an incalculable value, and shows great results.

Other Revenues

The revenues from donations and contributions from different sources cover quite a variety of items, and, as is shown by the amount reported opposite this title on the financial summary, has been very gratifying. It is impossible within the limits of these comments to give more than a general statement regarding each important class of appropriations. Under the caption immediately following, this general plan is applied, but applied with great difficulty because not only each class, but each individual appropriation carries with it such a tale of tragedy, of suffering alleviated, and, occasionally, of joy, that there is an ever-present desire to tell more. However, the comment given here is amplified by the detailed statement of appropriations bound herewith, which, by descriptive titles, will at least suggest the magnitude and scope of the work of the Red Cross in New Orleans.

All expenditures of the New Orleans Chapter are first recommended by the Finance Committee, of which William Mason Smith is chairman and Stuart A. Seelye, vice chairman, both full-time volunteers, and then adopted by the Executive Committee. The accounting department is under the direction of Mr. Smith, and in his absence, under the direct management of Mr. Seelye, with William H. Heyl as cashier. Since the organization of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross, the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee have maintained a policy of not only a sound financial plan and efficient operating control over all expenditures, but also for auditing all financial transactions. In the Chapter organization this essential work is done by C. G. Robinson & Co., formerly Robinson & Havener, and in accordance with the rule of national headquarters, the Chapter makes the final accounting to the Gulf Division, which is under the management of Leigh Carroll. Thus it will be seen that all possible safeguards are provided in the handling of this sacred fund made certain by the generosity of the people within the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter.

On the following pages will be found a detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures of this Chapter since the date of its organization:

GENERAL FUND.

Statement of General Fund, December 1, 1916, to June 30, 1919.

The General Fund derives its principal income from membership dues, although, as will be seen below, it has other sources of revenue. Appropriations are made from this fund to cover general expenses of the corporation, i. e., operation of administration and managerial bureau:

RECEIPTS TO JUNE 30, 1919.

Members' Dues of all kinds	$ 170,826.50	
Contributions	58,812.23	
Sales of Magazines and Insignias	1,636.43	
Salvage Department	9,444.29	
Passion Play	6,263.14	
Interest on Deposits	4,055.60	
Class Fees and Instructions	1,144.75	$ 252,182.94

DISBURSEMENTS.

Gulf Div. Pro-rata Dues of all kinds	$ 86,103.75	
Gulf Div. Pro-rata Class Fees, Instructions	117.00	
Rent, Heat, and Light	5,128.25	
Salaries, Wages for Chapter and Branches	31,905.26	
Salaries, Wages Junior Red Cross	1,758.25	
Expenses of Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick	2,062.91	
First Aid	30.60	
Postage, Stationery, and Printing for Chapter and Branch	4,973.21	
Telephone and Telegraph for Chapter and Branch	1,897.32	
Misc. Expenses for Chapter and Branch	23,536.24	
Misc. Expenses for Major Elliot, A. E. F.	400.00	
Misc. Expenses Passion Play	3,988.11	
Expenses for Christmas Roll Calls	4,577.13	
Expenses Salvage Department	5,039.33	
For Magazines and Insignias	1,471.81	
For First and Second War Fund	24,252.84	
Transfer to Relief Fund	17,000.00	
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	37,940.93	$ 252,182.94

RELIEF FUND

Statement of Relief Fund from December 1 , 1916, to June 30, 1919.

The Relief Fund derives its principal income from its 25 per cent. pro-rata of the collection of pledges to the War Drives.

Pledges obtained to 1st and 2nd War Fund		$1,952,207.55
Collections 1st War Fund	$ 661,938.77	
Collections 2nd War Fund	1,145,600.37	
Pledges uncollected	144,668.41	$1,952,207.55

Of the sum collected, $1,773,166.82, from total pledges to the First and Second War Fund, 25 per cent is allowed by the national organization to the Chapter to carry on its work and appropriations are made from this fund to cover general expenses of the Relief of Dependents of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, Military Relief, Supplies, Canteen Service, Motor Corps, and Civilian Relief. Of the amount due the Chapter by headquarters, $431,454.06 has been received by the Chapter as shown in the following:

RECEIPTS

Amount received from headquarters of 25% for First and Second War Funds due N. O. Chapter	$ 431,454.06
Amount received from contributions	67,389.32
	$ 498,843.38

DISBURSEMENTS

Military Relief Supplies	195,259.05	
Motor Corps	6,103.39	
Sanitary Detachment	368.73	
Equipment Red Cross Units	63,382.94	
Relief of Dependents of Soldiers and Sailors	80,201.83	
Canteen Service	14,221.39	
Civilian Relief (Influenza)	5,794.67	
Emergency Hospital (Influenza)	10,000.00	
Campaign First War Fund	5,000.00	
Amount remitted by us to Parish Chapters	43,770.33	
Excess of Receipts over disbursements	74,741.05	$ 498,843.38

CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 1919.

Canal Bank & Trust Co	107,227.27	
Commercial National Bank	5,376.96	
Cash on Hand	105.04	112,709.27
Three Liberty Bonds in vault (City Bank & Trust Co.)		150.00
Advance to Branches (working fund)	180.35	
Advance sundry activities (acct. receiv.)	2,997.90	3,178.25
Inventory of Furniture, Supplies, etc., contained in rooms at headquarters		2,424.15
		$ 118,461.67

WOMAN'S WORK

If the history of the Great War is faithfully written, the theme of womanhood must underlie the harsher story of battle horror and suffering, giving to the sombre colors of the blood-stained pages the golden touch of love and mercy, just as the Sun, obscured by the mantle of the storm, circles the jagged edges of the clouds with bands of gold, letting the world know that Light is the Foe of Darkness and must finally reign triumphant.

It was the women who carried the Red Cross flag the farthest in its mission of humanity through her untiring zeal, energy, and devotion, and it was the gentle ministration of woman on stricken field and in crowded hospital which lessen the misery of it all, and still maintained for the race, gone mad in fighting and carnage, its relationship with God, Who is Love.

The women of New Orleans have given to the Red Cross crown one of its richest jewels, and the jewel whose luster will never fade represents Service, Self-Sacrifice, and Gentleness. The Red Cross organization in New Orleans was very complete and thorough as to detail, and every branch was formed to ensure for effort the greatest result.

But there was no branch of the work, more consistent as to effort, or better determined as to purpose than the women's organization, which, combining service and efficiency, won a glorious victory which must ever stand as a proud monument to the sex while memory holds a seat in the human brain.

The New Orleans Chapter was fortunate in the high standard of womanhood enlisted in its service, and the work achieved by the branch stands out with a startling pre-eminence, and ranks with the greatest to be recorded on the Red Cross Scroll of Honor. Composed exclusively of the women of New Orleans, the branch saw its mission not as a local effort only, but as a national enterprise, calculated to aid the Government in its war for Democracy, and relieve suffering humanity burdened with the terrible consequences of the war.

There was neither distinction of class nor creed as destroying elements to efficiency recognized in the branch. The women answered the call, put self behind, as it were, and, combined in a sweet and harmonious sisterhood, worked ceaselessly toward the great goal sought—that of true service. Old women and young women, women in the mellow days of middle life, and young girls with the vista of developed years just opening the pearly doors of hope to their eyes, were in the work, and the organization was so thorough in its plans and activities, that it represented a big family, with one great throbbing heart—the Heart of Mercy and Kindness.

Thousands of the women of New Orleans were in this department, some with grandsons, others with sons, and still others with husbands and sweethearts in the great conflict overseas, and these women, with the true nobility of their sex, found their dearest reward in work well and faithfully done.

Before the United States entered the war, the women were in the work, which is evidence of the fact that they were not actuated by patriotism and love of country alone, but sought to maintain the high ideal of love and devotion, an ideal always associated with their work.

MISS LUCIA A. MILTENBERGER
First Chairman of Woman's Work.

They were truly angels of mercy, and not only did they labor industriously in making surgical dressings, hospital garments, and knitted articles to add to the comfort of the soldiers, sailors and marines, but they devoted much of their time to real ministrations among the sick in the training camps and in the homes of men in service. Not only were they willing to do their bit, but they went beyond this and did more than could be expected of them, forgetting weariness and disappointment in striving to spread abroad the doctrine of service and humanity.

In time of war was their mission, but when sickness came, and death stalked abroad with a leveling force more terrific than on the battle-field, the women were in the front rank of the Army of Mercy, ministering to the stricken, cheering the dying, and affording protection to helpless and dependent families.

The women are still in the work, the same spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion actuates them, and they are ready and willing to meet all future needs of the Red Cross.

The women's department of The New Orleans Chapter was organized well in advance of any other activity undertaken at headquarters. The first work was done at 307 Carondelet street under direction of Mrs. Lucien E. Lyons as Chairman of the Committee on Hospital Garments and Supplies. During many weeks that followed the opening of this department, your Chapter furnished samples and models of garments and general supplies to newly-organized Chapters throughout the Gulf Division, the jurisdiction of which, at that time, comprised Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Thus The New Orleans Chapter, through the patriotic work of Mrs. Lyons and the efficient corps assisting her during the formative stages of the Red Cross in the South, aided the women in this section to perfect their branch of the work. This very effective service was carried on until the completion of the organization of the production department of the Gulf Division. The work was most important and was up to a standard characteristic of the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Lyons resigned the chairmanship of the Committee on Hospital Garments and Supplies the early part of September, 1917, and for a brief period the position was filled by Mrs. L. F. Hadden. In October, 1917, Miss Lucia A. Miltenberger, among the first workers in the Chapter, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee on Hospital Garments and Supplies. Later her title was changed to Chairman of Woman's Work. Miss Miltenberger remained at the head of this department until June, 1918, and following the acceptance of her resignation, the Executive Committee unanimously elected Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr., who is still the active head of the production department of the Chapter.

It was during Miss Miltenberger's regime as Chairman of the Woman's Work that the majority of the city and parish branches and auxiliaries were established throughout the jurisdiction of The New Orleans Chapter. At the outset there were six city branches and as many in the country or rural sections, but it was not many months after Miss Miltenberger became the head of Woman's Work that there were in excess of a hundred branches and many auxiliaries operating under the management of The New Orleans Chapter. In addition to her important duties as Chairman of Woman's Work, Miss Miltenberger assisted very materially in organizing the subordinate bodies, and it was due to this close intimate touch Miss Miltenberger had in the work that so many women joined the work. Miss Miltenberger visited some of the rural districts, spoke to the workers, gave them encouraging advice, all of which had a wholesome effect and resulted in splendid co-operation between Chapter Headquarters and the branches.

During this branch organization period, Chapter Headquarters rapidly developed the production department to meet the increased demands for surgical dressings, hospital garments, refugee clothing, knitted articles, and the like. By appealing to the women of this city and in the original territory of the local Chapter, Miss Miltenberger and her supervisors were successful in every feature of the work they undertook.

MRS. CHARLES F. BUCK, JR.,
Chairman of Woman's Work and Chairman Central Committee of Permanent Organization.

Mrs. Buck became Chairman of the Woman's Work in July, 1919, and throughout her regime the work of this department was finished in a manner that won the praise of headquarters. Mrs. Buck had, prior to her election as Chairman of Woman's Work, been identified with Red Cross work in its many different activities, and when she assumed charge of the important work at Chapter headquarters, she had a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the position and the needs of the individual worker. She introduced many features that greatly added to the efficiency of the Chapter. Wherever it was possible to install mechanical devices that would save the patriotic women from doing a lot of unnecessary and tiresome work the improvement was made without delay. This enabled the women to com-

Center—Miss Mary Boutcher, Vice-Chairman Woman's Work.

Top—Miss Minnie Wexler, Supervisor Refugee Garments; Mrs. Charles Manson, Supervisor Checking; Mrs. D. B. H. Chaffe, Supervisor Hospital Garments.

Bottom—Mrs. H. M. Gill, Supervisor Knitting; Mrs. William Ray, Supervisor Supplies; Mrs. William J. Hardee, Instructor Surgical Dressings; Mrs. C. G. Cole, Supervisor Surgical Dressings.

plete their work in shorter time and also resulted in the more efficient completion of the allotment.

Mrs. Buck was assisted by Miss Mary Boutcher who served the Chapter as Vice-Chairman of Woman's Work. Miss Boutcher has been identified with the Red Cross almost from the date of institution of The New Orleans Chapter. Like many of the other department heads, Miss Boutcher worked in various branches before taking up the important post of Vice-Chairman of Woman's Work. She filled posts also as supervisor of different departments in Chapter Headquarters. When Mrs. Buck succeeded to the chairmanship of Woman's Work, among her first appointments was the name of Miss Boutcher, and she was made the principal assistant.

Others serving with Mrs. Buck in Chapter headquarters are the following:

Mrs. William Ray, supervisor of supplies; Miss Minnie Wexler, supervisor of refugee garments; Mrs. Frederick E. Haughton, assistant supervisor refugee garments; Mrs. C. G. Cole, surgical dressings' supervisor; Mrs. Sargent Pitcher, assistant surgical dressings' supervisor; Mrs. Charles Manson, supervisor of checking; Mrs. Henry M. Gill, supervisor of knitting; Mrs. D. B. H. Chaffe, supervisor of hospital garments; Mrs. E. R. Cameron, assistant supervisor of hospital garments; Miss Elise Price, assistant supervisor of refugee garments; Mrs. Wm. J. Hardee, instructor of surgical dressings; Mrs. K. M. Nisbet, information clerk.

At various times in the making of the history of the Woman's Work in The New Orleans Chapter, the following served as heads of various departments in Chapter Headquarters, many of them working day and night when the occasion required and headquarters called for an emergency order:

Mrs. (Col.) W. C. Dufour, Mrs. W. J. O'Donnell, Mrs. Catherine Elliott, Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh, Mrs. Clyde C. Kelley, Mrs. Albert Godchaux, Mrs. E. L. Hayes, Mrs. E. A. Gazin, Mrs. J. E. Lytle, Mrs. N. J. Roussel, Mrs. (Col.) Bryan Black, Mrs. LeGrand Crumb, Mrs. Horace Crump, Miss Hilda Meyer, Mrs. Berthune, Mrs. S. E. Redfern, Mrs. Forrest Johnson, Mrs. John Maxwell, Miss Mary Boutcher, Miss Golder Maes and Miss Verna Purcell.

The Branches and Auxiliaries in New Orleans were, on instructions issued by the Executive Committee, demobilized. Following this, Mrs. Buck appointed the chairmen of the Branches and Auxiliaries as members of a central committee, thus keeping the organization intact. The Chairmen, in turn, were urged to keep in communication with their associate officers and as many of the workers as possible. This enables the Chapter, at all times, to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise. The central committee is today composed of the following:

Mrs. R. N. Gourdin Smith, chairman of the first branch organized in New Orleans, Mrs. Matthew Brewster, Miss Hilda Thibodaux, Mrs. E. H. Healy, Mrs. W. B. Sommerville, Mrs. Max Heller, Mrs. P. L. Godchaux, Mrs. B. B. Lewis, Mrs. H. R. Gould, Mrs. R. B. Rordam, Mrs. Henry Levy, Mrs. George Thoele, Mrs. E. P. Brandao, Mrs. F. M. Roth, Miss Anna F. Kennedy, Mrs. A. B. Tipping, Mrs. Emile Lob, Mrs. Lelia Rightor, Mrs. Kate L. Bruns, Mrs. V. K. Irion, Mrs. J. R. Lusher, Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Mrs. Helen DeG. McLellan, Miss Kate Waldo, Mrs. F. J. Fowler, Mrs. W. B. Gregory, Mrs. Fred Kahn, Mrs. E. H. Jennings, Mrs. Felix Dimaggio, Mrs. A. C. Bohnet, Mrs. B. J. Daly, Miss J. Dimaggio, Miss Bertha Farge, Miss Mary C. Rawlins, Mrs. Vic Winters, Mrs. Elmire D. Vaeth, Mrs. L. B. Sorensen, Mrs. H. J. Shultz, Mrs. R. E. L. Ries, Mrs. Joseph Ochiglovich, Mrs. John T. Eastwood, Mrs. John Fischer, Mrs. T. D. Stewart, Mrs. W. E. Dodsworth, Mrs. George C. Walshe, Mrs. A. H. Becker, and Mrs. D. B. Carre.

The colored population is represented by Mrs. Louise J. Ross, chairman of Branch No. 6, and Miss Sarah Brown, chairman of Branch No. 11.

Many changes in officers were made in the Branches and Auxiliaries. This applies principally to the office of Chairman and among those who served the Chapter as Branch and Auxiliary Chairmen are the following:

Mrs. Harry Howard, Mrs. Horace Crump, Miss Ella Rees, Mrs. Ella Mills, Mrs. Wm. H. Bach, Mrs. W. J. Behan (deceased), Miss A. O. Rebentich, Mrs. B. P. Torian, Mrs. E. Miller, Mrs. Nicholas Bauer (deceased), Mrs. G. B. Waddill (deceased), Miss Marcelline McCarthy, Mrs. P. S. Morris, Mrs. Doswell, Miss Ada Freret, Miss Anna Bierhorst, Mrs. W. A. Porteous, Mrs. J. W. Fitzgibbons, Mrs. W. S. Buchanan, Mrs. S. E. Redfern, Mrs. Frank B. Hayne, Mrs. Frank Rice (deceased). Mrs. S. W. Tate, Mrs. V. S. Nelson (deceased).

The following served as captains in the various departments of the Branches and Auxiliaries, many of them filling the office from the date of formation of the subordinate body to the period of demobilization:

Mrs. Robert C. Guerard, Mrs. Joseph Caball, Mrs. Nugent Vairin, Jr., Mrs. Clyde C. Kelley, Mrs. W. R. Chapin, Mrs. Edwin Hazzard, Mrs. Joseph Ducasse, Mrs. Ada B. Wright, Mrs. Jeanne Motrain, Mrs. George Wagner, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. J. W. Snyder, Miss Lois Williams, Miss Adele Monrose, Mrs. Charles J. Theard, Mrs. Lamar C. Quintero, Mrs. Leon Villere, Miss Caroline Albert, Mrs. Victor Olivier, Miss Ida Jevlin, Mrs. R. F. Whitmore, Mrs. J. P. Morrison, Mrs. G. Herbert, Mrs. C. T. Patterson, Mrs. John Davison. Mrs. Martin Meyer, and Miss Marie Schaefer.

Mrs. E. A. Williams, Mrs. A. C. Bres, Mrs. F. C. Tiblier, Mrs. Sidney J. Gilly, Miss Ray Schwartz, Mrs. F. Kennedy, Mrs. Parke, Mrs. L. Backus, Miss Caroline Bernard, Miss P. Dyer, Mrs. Edgar Whitehead, Mrs. Henry Levy, Mrs. C. W. Blackshear, Mrs. Victor Aschafenburg, Mrs. M. Hamberger, Mrs. S. B. Cross, Miss F. Suhor, Mrs. R. E. DeRussey, Miss J. Crawley, Mrs. May Blanks, Mrs. F. B. Payronnin, Jr., Mrs. Nicholas Bauer, Sr., Mrs. L. Grucher, Mrs. P. R. Gravois, Mrs. Joseph Leopold, Miss Lydia Grueber, Mrs. P. Nott, Mrs. W. E. Majouie, Mrs. O. J. Seuzeneau,

Chairmen of Branches and Auxiliaries who now form the Central Committee. Insert—Mrs. R. N. Gourdin Smith, First Branch Chairman in the New Orleans Chapter.

Miss Augustine O'Donnell, Mrs. Andrew Schneuder, Mrs. C. D. Waddill, Mrs. W. J. Mitchell, Mrs. H. D. Wallace, Mrs. Urban Maes, Mrs. E. Lob, Miss A. Davis, Miss Elizabeth Price, Mrs. Lee Barton, Mrs. Joseph Gore, Mrs. Victor McCarthy, Mrs. J. P. Freret, Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr., and Mrs. Walter Lasing.

Mrs. L. B. Elliott, Mrs. Joseph Fowler, Miss N. Bergin, Mrs. J. Weber, Mrs. K. Fox, Miss A. Seaman, Miss K. Waldo, Miss N. Rawlins, Mrs. Henry Grice, Mrs. H. J. Piggott, Mrs. Geo. Kent, Mrs. Mary Bourg, Mrs. S. Drew, Mrs. F. J. Fowler, Miss Jones, Mrs. W. B. Gregory, Mrs. E. B. Treleaven, Mrs. E. Woodward, Mrs. James Robert, Mrs. W. J. White and Mrs. Stephen Langmaid.

Mrs. Leon Legendre, Miss Julia P. Ganzin, Mrs. R. C. Bertel, Miss Julie Dennery, Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mrs. J. C. Hollingsworth, Mrs. C. J. Dewitt, Mrs. E. H. Singree, Mrs. F. Difatti, Miss Alma Dell, Miss Emma Vollmers, Miss Ella Williams, Mrs. August Latouer, Mrs. Matt Marr, Miss Louise Bordeaux, Miss May Verges, Miss Viola Attaway, Miss Rita J. Farge, Mrs. E. Menage, Mrs. E. S. Naccari, Mrs. Monlezun, Mrs. Marr, Mrs. J. Walls, Mrs. B. J. Rosche, Mrs. Stoll, Mrs. Anna Montz, Mrs. Richey, Mrs. J. R. Blakely, Mrs. S. Mellenger, Mrs. Elliott Miller, Mrs. B. W. Benedict, Mrs. Edgar Roane, Mrs. C. P. Tilerson, Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Mrs. W. H. Henderson, Mrs. W. Munsey, Mrs. H. Tharp, Mrs. W. S. Buchanan, Mrs. C. M. Hero, Mrs. E. Hetterick, Mrs. C. Tabbe, Mrs. A. B. Carre and Mrs. A. B. Davis.

These workers served as lieutenants and assistants in the Branches and Auxiliaries:

Mrs. St. Dennis Villere, Mrs. Gervais Lombard, Mrs. Scott Byran, Mrs. Henderson Barclay, Mrs. Joseph Cabell, Mrs. Henry Hardie, Mrs. Randall Dugue, Miss Corinne Villere, Mrs. Thomas Campbell, Miss Ethelyn LeGendre, Mrs. Horace Reese, Mrs. E. B. Curtis, Mrs. Hugh Cage, Mrs. H. H. Waters, Miss Mildred Post, Miss Elise Weil, Miss Mittie Clark, Miss Clara Dinkelspeil, Miss Lucy Chafte, Miss Harrison Hester, Miss Adele Belden, Miss Ruth Israel, Mrs. T. H. Wands, Miss Cecile Wands, Mrs. Blanche Roach, Mrs. John Rainy, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. George Mathews, Mrs. Parkerson, Miss Fichell, Mrs. Lombard, Mrs. Edward Bres, Miss Jean Grey Rogers, Miss Lewis, Mrs. A. G. Palfrey, Mrs. Henry O'Shan, Mrs. Felix Pugh, Mrs. Gus Loustald, Miss Lolita Nicaud, Miss Clara Caridel, Mrs. Frank Carrouche, Miss Anita DeBoisblanc, Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. John Hebert, Mrs. Robert Whitmore, Miss Josephine Knowles, Miss Mamie Knowles and Miss Susie Murphy.

Mrs. Alice Corbitt, Mrs. Naomie Cognovich, Mrs. Elizabeth Healy, Mrs. Thomas Goff, Mrs. J. P. Nolan, Mrs. G. Pollock, Mrs. Thomas Giblin, Mrs. J. Daniels, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Caroline Albert, Mrs. Henry Lacey, Mrs. Charles Abbott, Mrs. W. Short, Mrs. D. Armitage, Mrs. Dale Valiu, Mrs. Gerald O'Brien, Mrs. N. J. Van Hess, Miss I. A. Bell, Miss Eleanor Upton, Miss Mary Zemple, Miss Eran Dabzler, Mrs. Linzee, Mrs. Theo. Haller, Miss Marie Schaefer, Miss Lee McLaurine, Miss A. E. Thompson, Mrs. Alfred Hassenboehler, Miss Laura Hassenboehler, Mrs. S. A. Seelye, Miss Carolyn Schiebert, Mrs. Mauthe, Mrs. Muss, Mrs. Sahuque, Mrs. H. Ader, Mrs. F. Frolba, Miss Rosa Laborde, Miss Cecile Ross, Miss Pauline Josephson, Mrs. Charles Weiss, Sr., Mrs. Asbury, Miss Jessie Stevens, Mrs. Albert Mayer, Mrs. Arthur V. Hulme, Mrs. D. R. Metzger, Mrs. J. R. Westerfield, Mrs. G. G. Hamilton, Mrs. Jake L. Simon, Mrs. R. C. Bemiss, Miss Ethel Worms, Miss Bertha Worms, Mrs. William Rosenthal, Mrs. J. Cummins, Miss Bertha Isaacs, Mrs. H. Schlessinger, Miss Inez DuBuys, Miss Hortense Mendelsohn, Mrs. M. A. Suhor, Mrs. H. Baginsky, Miss Esther P. Brandao, Mrs. M. Hall, Mrs. W. B. McGregor,

Miss G. Mayronne, Mrs. C. Meig, Mrs. L. Hurst, Mrs. Joseph Leopold, Mrs. John Ibos, Mrs. Fred Sissung, Miss Doris Coyle, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Simms, Mrs. H. Romanski, Mrs. T. P. Shair, Mrs. G. B. Crowe, Mrs. Peter Casse, Mrs. Frank E. Roth and Mrs. F. D. Peyronnin, Jr

Mrs. E. Manage, Miss Alvina E. Daniels, Mrs. C. Craig, Mrs. Salles, Mrs. E. J. Lytle, Mrs. Philip Tonsey, Mrs. H. M. Gill, Mrs. F. S. Walshe, Mrs. W. D. Clayton, Mrs. E. M. Isaacs, Mrs. D. M. Montgomery, Mrs. A. Goldberg, Mrs. A. S. Homan, Miss May Grehan, Miss Reinette Warmouth, Miss Maria Grehan, Mrs. Victor McCarthy, Miss Maria Honor, Mrs. A. G. Frederichs, Mrs. William J. Hardee, Mrs. Clarence L. Dupre, Miss Verna Purcell, Mrs. John T. Montgomery, Mrs. A. H. Gladden, Jr.

Miss E. Potter, Miss M. Pujol, Mrs. R. Schaff, Mrs. M. B. Laperatige, Miss B. Schaff, Mrs. A. Garrett, Mrs. L. Struve, Mrs. Elizabeth Hurt Robinson, Mrs. Maud Douglas Davis, Miss Susan Tow, Miss Elizabeth McFetridge, Mrs. Ellsworth Woodward, Miss Florence Dymond, Mrs. Mary Bourg, Mrs. Julia Woerner, Mrs. Edw. H. Stewart, Mrs. Rosa Cottam Burthe, Mrs. Lillia Kennard McCall, Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Jr., Mrs. Lillian Espy Reed, Mrs. Martha Gasquet Westerfeldt, Mrs. Stigler, Miss N. Williams, Mrs. A. L. Healy, Mrs. E. M. Harnett, Mrs. E. L. Rugg, Miss Florence James, Miss Lotta Levi, Mrs. Henry Grice, Mrs. A. W. Brennan, Mrs. Scholder, Mrs. C. B. Dicks, Miss Mary C. Spence, Mrs. Gabe Hausman, Mrs. Urban Maes, Mrs. Homer R. Oldfield, Mrs. George A. Villere, Mrs. Alexander Ficklen, Mrs. Pendleton Lende, Mrs. Edward A. Bechtel, Mrs. M. LaMasten, Miss Katherine Bres, Miss Angela Gregory, Miss Sarah Thompson, Mrs. Robert Polack, Mrs. Charles S. Williamson, Jr., Mrs. A. T. Dusenbury, Mrs. Philip Towsey, Mrs. Philip Nott, Mrs. E. R. Ferry, Mrs. F. B. Pearce, Mrs. Leon Legendre, Miss Marie Tourmillion, Mrs. O. J. Tourmillion, Mrs. W. Stewart, Mrs. S. A. Rawlins, Mrs. Clinton Davis, Mrs. A. April, Mrs. A. J| Claverie, Mrs. Charles H. Hamilton, Miss E. Tarrantino, Mrs. L. Ruddock, Mrs. E. Hughes, Miss Alma Six, Miss Honorine Couget, Mrs. G. des Bordes, Miss R. Martinez, Miss Viola Fancon, Mrs. M. Willoz, Miss E. Schuler, Miss J. Walsh, Miss Georgie Freret, Mrs. Hamard, Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Hermann, Mrs. L. Engelbracht, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Stumpf, Mrs. C. Mesmer, Mrs. George C. Pitcher, Mrs. Dessauer, Mrs. W. O. Becker, Mrs. C. H. Chapman, Mrs. C. H. Frick, Mrs. E. J. Salath, Mrs. Henry Mader, Mrs. Charles Battalora, Mrs. George Dinkel, Mrs. Edward Stouse, Miss Fannie Tobin, Mrs. L. Drane, Mrs. S. W. Tate, Miss Beulah Mackie, Mrs. C. C. Kolster, Mrs. M. Feldman, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. V. F. Baquie, Mrs. William Bean and Mrs. C. A. McCurdy.

No effort can be made to publish the names of every individual who worked at headquarters, in the Branches and Auxiliaries and also in the Parish subordinate bodies. The number is entirely too great for at one time it was estimated conservatively that more than

Model Branch Workroom, established in main display window of the D. H. Holmes Company, through courtesy of Fred W. Evans, during a Red Cross drive for financial assistance.

20,000 women gave their services to the New Orleans Chapter strictly on a volunteer basis. That was during the intensive fighting on the other side when the need for dressings and hospital garments was great. Many of the women worked day and night to complete allotments of dressings, or knitting, or other articles essential to the comfort and welfare of the men on the battlefield and those in the hospitals. It would be rather difficult for us to estimate the value of the work accomplished by the women, and it would be equally as difficult to arrive at any figure of what the cost to the Chapter would have been had the Red Cross been forced to engage the services of 20,000 women on a pay basis. Putting it on the ridiculously low wage scale of $1.00 per day, with a minimum work period of three days per week, the services of these 20,000 patriotic women would have cost the Chapter $60,000 per week, or $240,000 per month, or a total of $2,800,000 a year. It must not be presumed for a moment that the Red Cross, or any other organization for that matter, could have secured the services of its workers for the small wage figure mentioned. The price was given merely to furnish the reader some idea as to the value of the services rendered by our women in a time of great national need. At the same time, the reader cannot be too strongly impressed with the fact that our women gave their services free of cost to the American Red Cross. They were reluctant even to receiving congratulatory and commendatory communications from headquarters. Without a single exception, the women of The New Orleans Chapter performed their patriotic duty in a zealous and unselfish manner.

The women of the New Orleans Chapter plainly indicated their attitude towards the American Red Cross and the United States Government and her Allies in the World War by signing the following resolution, which was posted at headquarters and in the work rooms of all subordinate bodies:

"Be it resolved, That The New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross does not care to have anyone working for them who is in any way disloyal to our country. We do not care to have anyone connected with us who is in the slightest degree pro-German in sentiment, or anyone who is antagonistic in any way to the war policy of our President and the administration; that the soldiers and sailors, who are going to fight the enemies of our country, would not care to accept any favors, or be under any obligation to anyone who is not in thorough accord with the cause for which they have offered their lives.

"That every worker, present and prospective, of The New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross, be asked to sign the following pledge and all workers who do not sign it shall be required to immediately discontinue work:

"We, the undersigned, hereby affirm, without any mental reservation whatsover, that we are workers for the American Red Cross,

not only for the cause of humanity, but because we think that the work we do helps in attaining the defeat of Germany and any other countries we may wage war against. We also affirm that we thoroughly approve of the course pursued by President Wilson in declaring war against Germany, and pledge our earnest support to his administration."

This resolution and pledge was unanimously adopted by the Chapter Executive Committee, and before any worker, including every department of the Chapter, was given an assignment the worker was required to sign the pledge. The Chapter record shows that not one worker refused to sign the document which won favor at national headquarters and which, it is understood, was adopted by Chapters in different parts of the country. The resolution and pledge originated with Frank B. Hayne, first chairman of The New Orleans Chapter.

The various items listed below will furnish some idea as to the amount of work faithfully performed by the women of this Chapter. In each instance the figures given are approximate:

Surgical dressings (including front line parcels and all types of surgical dressings)	1,600,963
Hospital garments (including suits, pajamas, bed shirts, operating gowns and helpless case shirts)	101,126
Knitted articles (including sweaters, pairs socks, pairs bed socks, infant caps, afghans, helmets and pairs wristlets	80,000
Influenza masks	229,000
Night caps (rush order finished in two days)	1,000
Refugee garments (including men's shirts, women's dresses, children's dresses, petticoats and layettes)	110,126
Old clothing sent to Belgium (pounds)	27,188
Filled comfort and housewives' bags	6,895
Red Cross flags made	20,000
Red Cross caps for drives	5,000

The women's department conducted a linen shower, and through this activity, headquarters was furnished with 1,305 sheets and 5,730 towels. The Chapter did not complete its allotment in this instance owing to the influenza epidemic. The women stopped the linen shower and devoted their efforts to "flu" masks, relieving the women and children down with the disease, distributing milk and food among the poor, and answering numerous other calls issued from Chapter Headquarters. The distribution of fresh milk, amounting to more than 3,000 gallons, was made from Branch and Auxiliary headquarters.

The New Orleans women did not confine their activities wholly to making hospital garments, refugee clothing, and knitted articles, but hundreds of them assisted the war fund and membership campaign managers in the several drives successfully conducted in the

name of The New Orleans Chapter. The majority of the women identified with the financial drives worked in Branches and Auxiliaries and were connected with the Red Cross since its early history in New Orleans.

The women worked in teams under the heading of "Women's Division," with Mrs. Lawrence M. Williams as general chairman. The advisory committee was composed of Mrs. Lucien E. Lyons, Mrs. Arthur Hammond, Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, Mrs. William S. Palfrey and Mrs. Bishop Perkins.

Captains of the various teams were the following: Mrs. Lawrence Blum, Mrs. Paul Jahncke, Mrs. J. C. LeBourgeois, Mrs. George B. Matthews, Jr., Mrs. Levering Moore, Mrs. R. Nixon, Mrs. Maurice Stern, Mrs. Samuel W. Weis, Mrs. George E. Williams, Mrs. James L. Wright and Mrs. L. E. Lyons, Jr.

The New Orleans Chapter is not alone indebted to the women of the city for their splendid co-operation and their untiring efforts in "finishing the job," but also to a large number of property holders, individuals, corporations and organizations who donated the use of their respective property wherein the Chapter established its Branches and Auxiliaries. This meant a saving of thousands of dollars each month to Chapter Headquarters and at the same time enabled the organization to an appreciable extent, to carry out its mission to relieve suffering humanity. To these individuals, to the heads of the corporations, and the directors of societies that contributed the above, the New Orleans Chapter herewith inscribes their names and titles on the honor roll dedicated to the wonderful women of New Orleans who are responsible for the success of our Chapter:

Mayor Martin Behrman, R. N. Gourdin Smith, Robert Craig, Hugh McCloskey, Santa Maria Council No. 1724, Knights of Columbus, D. H. Holmes Co., Ltd., Harmony Club, Washington Artillery Hall, Grand Lodge of Masons, The Ladies of Hope Benevolent Association, Rayne Memorial Church, Victoria Social Club, E. P. Brandao, Nichalos Bauer, The Public School Board, The British Consul, Miss Helen Farwell, Newcomb College, The Grunewald Hotel, Professor W. B. Gregory, S. B. Granzin, Fourteenth of July Society, Fanny Dennery (in memory of her mother), Carrollton Avenue Methodist Church, Felix Dimaggio, A. C. Bohnet, Benjamin J. Daly, St. Maurice Hall Association, Lady of the Sacred Heart Church, the Catholic Women's Club, Louisiana Avenue Methodist Church, United and Ancient Order of Druids, Loyal Order of Moose, The Southern Yacht Club, Woodmen of the World, Mrs. J. Russel Blakely, Women's Christian Exchange, Mrs. O. H. Van Horn, William Mason Smith, The Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, the City of New Orleans, E. A. Christy, The Suffrage Club, Trinity Church, First Evangelical Church, Mrs. Frank Rice (deceased), Mrs. D. B. Carre, Mrs. V. S. Nelson (deceased), and the Claiborne Avenue Presbyterian Church.

OVERSEAS CHRISTMAS PARCELS

The distribution of Christmas boxes of 1918 brought so many inquiries that congestion in the regular quarters of the Chapter made it necessary to open independent headquarters at 804 Gravier Street. This department was established by the American Red Cross at the request of the War Department, and it resulted in many of the American forces in overseas service being made happy on Christmas Day.

Each soldier in France was given a label which he forwarded to his family in the States. The family, in turn, presented the label to the Christmas Parcels' headquarters, where a uniform box and full instructions were given to the person holding the label.

The packed boxes were returned to the Red Cross and carefully inspected to conform with post office regulations. The Red Cross volunteers weighed, wrapped, sealed, directed and delivered the boxes to the postal authorities.

A card index was kept of the names of the overseas men appearing on all of these boxes. This resulted in the discovery of duplications, and, of course, in such instances, only one box was sent to France.

During the latter part of the campaign, the nearest relatives of the men in foreign service who had not previously received a coupon were provided with an identification blank, which entitled them to filling and shipping one box. In this way a greater number of soldiers were made happier at Christmas time.

Thousands of boxes, filled with many different kinds of articles and good things to eat, were handled by the Christmas parcels force, which was under direction of Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr., Chairman of Woman's Work in Central headquarters. Mrs. Buck was assisted by a competent force of volunteers, who seemed to take a keen delight in the assignment given. The volunteers reported for duty early each morning and remained at headquarters until well in the night. They did not want one soldier overlooked in the process of mail distribution in the fighting regions of Europe. The matter of time appeared of secondary consideration to the women, many of whom had given their services to different branches of the Red Cross. They were eager to thoroughly complete their work, and, while it is possible some presents were not delivered to the soldiers at the address in France, it was not due to any lack of attention on the part of the patriots who gave their time and money to the cause. Many of the workers had sons, others relatives in the war, and, appreciating their own positions, cheerfully gave their services to the many who were not in a position to work as volunteers.

Only a comparatively few parcels were returned to the headquarters of the New Orleans Chapter by the postal authorities. Non-delivery was due to poorly written addresses, death of the soldier, and other causes, the principal of which was the movement of the troops from one post to another. Just as the parcels were returned to the Red Cross, the Society immediately notified the sender, and the box was properly returned.

RECLAMATION WORK

At the request of the United States Government, through the Quartermaster's Department, the Chapter undertook to repair thousands of soldiers' garments through the medium of the Reclamation Department, established at 339 Carondelet Street. This department opened August 20, 1918, and operations continued through January, 1919, when it was deemed advisable to close that branch. Though the Reclamation Department was in operation only a few months, the work accomplished by the Chapter resulted in the saving of thousands of soldiers' garments and an enormous sum of money that would have been expended in covering the cost of hired labor.

The first repair consignment from the Quartermaster's office reached the Chapter on July 26, prior to the formal opening of the station. It consisted of 1,531 woolen undershirts. Many of these garments were in bad condition, some of them torn almost beyond the stage of reconstruction. To many of the volunteers in this department the work was entirely new, though the task was completed in comparatively short time.

The second consignment was received on August 6, and it consisted of 505 woolen sweaters. On August 8, the department was given 2529 woolen drawers, and from that date until the final close of the Reclamation service, shipments of torn garments were regularly received, and just as regularly mended.

Following is a list of the articles mended:

Woolen Undershirts,
Woolen Drawers,
Woolen Sweaters,
Cotton Coats,
Woolen Gloves,
Woolen Socks,
Woolen Overcoats,
Woolen Coats,
Mackinaws.

The Reclamation service was under the supervision of Mrs. L. F. Hadden, who was assisted by the following day captains:

Mrs. F. Daniels, Mrs. F. W. Froman, Mrs. I. L. Haspel, Mrs. W. W. Wunderlich, Mrs. Wm. M. Moore, Mrs. C. Allen and Mrs. J. G. Richardson. They were assisted by over fifty women, all on the volunteer basis.

The Quartermaster's Office, before making shipment or delivery of torn garments to the Reclamation Department, had the articles cleaned and sterilized. It was not only the duty of the Reclamation Department to overhaul and mend the articles, but the additional task of assorting to sizes fell to the lot of these women. Following this process, the articles were returned to the depot Quartermaster, and then returned to different camps and cantonments. That this service by the Red Cross was appreciated by the Government's representatives is evidenced by the following, which is an excerpt from a letter written to the Red Cross by the Zone Supply Officer, through Second Lieutenant C. C. Kerr, of the Quartermaster's Corps in charge of the Salvage Division: "I wish to add my own sincere thanks for the hearty co-operation and assistance that you have rendered this division."

Expressing the appreciation of the Chapter for the very efficient work performed in the Reclamation Department, Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr., Chairman of Woman's Work, under whose jurisdiction the Reclamation service came, wrote the supervisor and her co-workers as follows: "The service you have rendered in the Reclamation Department of the New Orleans Chapter, is one of which you and your assistants have every reason to be justly proud."

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

The Junior Red Cross is by far the most interesting feature that has been developed by the parent organization of the American Red Cross. It is not altogether interesting from a viewpoint of activities, but from the actual knowledge of the enthusiasm and eagerness with which the school children responded to every movement put before them, from subscribing the twenty-five cents yearly dues to marching in a parade. Slush and mud meant absolutely nothing to them when it came to participating in a patriotic demonstration, nor did work to earn the money for membership fee bring complaint. All of this enthusiasm and patriotism is positively heartfelt as few of them have reached the age of trying to impress their neighbor with their loyalty—it is as real as the sunshine or any other perfectly natural thing.

Sometimes when you see these children in their eagness, with their big, wide eyes shining with desire to help, you want to throw your hat in the air and give a few cheers for the coming generation, and with a hope added that they will not lose one spark of their patriotism.

You think, after you have studied a circular of almost every known number, that you are very well informed upon affairs pertaining to Junior Red Cross work, but wait until you go to a school some morning to make a talk when all the children are fresh and filled with desire to question. Just as you are about to pat yourself on the shoulder and think how well you have gotten by; but, to add a finishing touch, you say, "Are there any questions you would like to ask?" (You know that half-smiling way you use with a feeling of safety!) Johnny Jones steps forward, and with an upturned face, and every inch of that bright little face covered with freckles, his hair dripping wet and brushed as sleek as a seal, asks about two WHYS that make you wonder if the committee had not made a mistake in asking you to handle the Junior Red Cross work.

Susie Smith, with her hair braided so tight she can hardly wink her eyes, can add an equal amount of discomfort also. When she comes into the work shop to return a sweater she has finished knitting, you find upon examining the garment that Susie in her haste, has committed the unpardonable error of slipping many stitches. Pleasantly, you call her attention to the mistake—but not as pleasantly as Susie thinks you might have, as you realize by the size her eyes are getting and the pinkness of her cheeks. Something is wrong, and very decidedly wrong. Susie shakes her head and says very plainly, "I don't care if a few stitches are slipped, I wouldn't rip that sweater to save anybody's neck." You immediately see that if you are not very careful

you will lose the friendship of Susie, so you bring your wits to bear and tell the little girl, with a quiver in your voice, a very harrowing story of one of our boys who had a sweater with just as many holes in it as this one, and of how, while he was fighting the garment raveled and he got so cold—and no telling—he may have had pneumonia from that very exposure. Dear little Susie, with her voice faltering, declares she will gladly take the sweater home and make it just as it should be.

MRS. FRANK FERGUSON HILL,
Organizer and Secretary of the Junior Red Cross in New Orleans.

After she has gone, you wonder again—but this time you wonder why you failed to begin your work with a course in story telling.

May we ask what you are to do with boys who like so well to come to Red Cross Headquarters for supplies that they beg you to give them only a few things at one time, so they can come more often!

The question is often asked what is the Junior Red Cross doing now the war is over? The answer is that the Junior Red Cross, like the senior organization, stands ready to help wherever its services can be of use. The organization which was built up to give the children a share in meeting the emergencies of war, now finds itself ready to

meet the emergencies of peace. The Junior Red Cross of the New Orleans Chapter has been active in practically every branch of the Red Cross work. In the secondary schools, the students are taking up First Aid, and efforts will be made at the next school term to impress upon the school authorities the advisability of introducing First Aid in the eighth grade in all elementary schools. Efforts also will be made by the Red Cross to secure permission to establish a course in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick in the secondary,

MISS GENEVIEVE PASQUIER,
Assistant Secretary, Junior Red Cross, Now in Active Charge of All Junior Work.

or high schools. This is a very important and highly essential branch of the Red Cross, the management of which feels the importance and necessity of the greatest number taking advantage of the knowledge imparted by a staff of trained nurses.

Full credit for the total amount of work performed by the Junior Red Cross cannot be given in figures, for the very excellent reason that a large majority of the Junior knitters, sewers and surgical dressing makers worked in different Branches under the jurisdiction of the Chapter organization. In such instances, the credit went to the Branch and not to the school Auxiliary. As an illustration, the Junior Red Cross workers in the Normal School, directed by Miss Margaret Hanson, contributed their efforts to parent Branches. Workers in the Esplanade High School, under direction of Miss Eugenie Suydam, rendered

material assistance to the Chapter Branch No. 9, while the students of the Sophie B. Wright High School, under the leadership of Mrs. Alice Lusher and Miss Eleanor E. Riggs, gave the major portion of their work to Branch No. 1. The young ladies of the Francis T. Nicholls Training School assisted in the work at Branch No. 7, as well as other subordinate Red Cross bodies. This is true of practically all schools in the Chapter's jurisdiction.

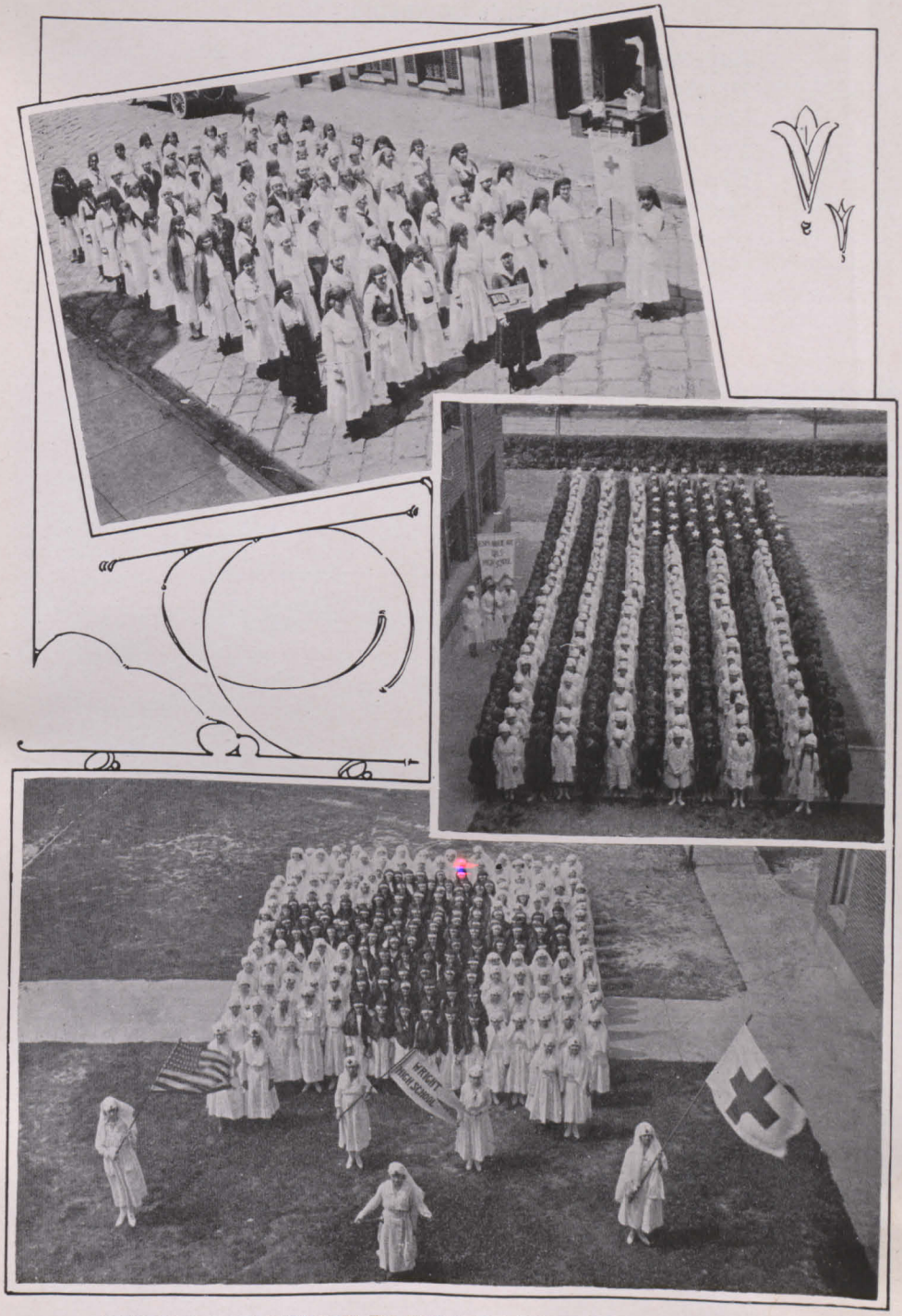
In the figures given below, we merely approximate the number of articles that were made by the Junior Red Cross in New Orleans. This record does not include the work performed by the children in the rural schools, that is, the institutions in the thirteen Parishes that formerly were under the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter. Reports from these sections received at Chapter Headquarters prior to the separation of the adjoining Parishes from the New Orleans Chapter, however, indicate unusual activity on the part of the children. Conditions in the rural section were practically the same as in the city in that the children gave considerable of their off time to the parent Branches. The credit for the work thus accomplished went to the rural Branches, or Auxiliaries . In addition to the activities indicated in the tabulation that immediately follows, many members of the Junior Red Cross assisted in the War Fund drives, the membership drives, and helped in various other ways to increase the efficiency of the Red Cross.

Knitted Articles

Sweaters	1,450
Pairs Socks	500
Helmets	100
Pairs Wristlets	106
Children's Sweaters	44
Children's Caps	16
Blankets	91
Total	2,307

Hospital Garments

Pajamas	108
Bed Shirts	124
Bed Socks	12
Invalid Caps	15
Convalescents' Robes	72
Total	331



JUNIORS PARTICIPATE IN LIBERTY LOAN DEMONSTRATIONS

Top—Normal School as Liberty Loan Flag.
Center—Esplanade High School formed as "Old Glory."
Bottom—Sophie B. Wright High School as Flag of the American Red Cross.

Children's Garments

Layettes (complete)	20
Dresses (6 year size)	600
Dresses (8 year size)	650
Petticoats (8 year size)	1,000
Drawers (8 year size)	500
Small Caps	10
Cloaks	10
Baby Blankets	10
Total	2,800

Surgical Dressings (4t.bdgs)	6,600
Red Cross Property Bags	1,000
Red Cross Flags	4,500
Boxes	75
Table Chests	30
Total	12,205

The above tabulation serves as an illustration of the possibilities of the Junior Red Cross. From the list it is plainly seen that the school children are capable of performing Red Cross work in all its branches. One of the essential features of the work last season was the activity in surgical dressings by the students in the Warren Easton Boys' High School, under the direction of Professor F. W. Gregory, Principal. One hundred and fifty students formed a surgical dressing class to receive instructions from the New Orleans Chapter headquarters. Their efforts resulted in the making of more than 7,000 four-tail bandages, a most important dressing and one that was greatly in demand when the boys undertook the work. The class was formed in crews of twenty-five, each crew working on different days. The product of this organization, heretofore made exclusively by the women of the Red Cross, was up to the rigid standard of the National Headquarters. The work attracted the favorable attention of those entrusted with the inspection of surgical dressings, who encouraged the expansion of this activity among the student body of the Warren Easton High School.

No record of production, however, can measure the service of the children in the world conflict, nor the effect which it may have upon our growing citizens. An intangible something has come into the lives of the American people with the war—call it spirit of service, or sacrifice, or spiritualization, or what you will. The spirit is typified by the Red Cross. It is manifested by millions of men and women the country over, noncombatants, who, through their own war service, have felt their real obligation to the nation and the world and have somehow created in America a high morale which cannot end with the cessation of hostilities.

The Junior Red Cross cleared the way for the children of America to share this spirit. They could not have been kept out of the all-important business of winning the war. They demanded the opportunity to do their part. The Junior Red Cross merely opened up a channel for their efforts.

And now with the end of the fighting these millions of youthful citizens, who have felt the glow of happiness caused by the unselfish and whole-hearted service, will never be content to settle back to interest solely personal and local. They have become conscious of their social obligations. They have seen that the people of the world cannot live apart from one another.

Students of Warren Easton Boys' High School, making surgical dressings, under direction of Professor F. W. Gregory, principal. Every character of dressing was made by these boys—the class numbered 150—who form an important unit of the Junior Red Cross.

They face a future filled with demands for international understanding and helpfulness. This is their heritage from the great struggle in which they have not been considered too young to play their part. They are growing up in the spirit of unselfish service which is that of the Red Cross. They have lived in that spirit, and know how to answer the appeal of their country in need, and humanity in distress.

During the period that the New Orleans Chapter's jurisdiction covered fourteen parishes, including the City of New Orleans, there were a total of 235 Junior Red Cross Auxiliaries, with an enrolled membership of more than 50,000 in the private, parochial and public schools. Since the Chapter was separated from the parishes, there has been practically no change in the registration of the Junior Red Cross workers in New Orleans. The original statement of the Junior membership as it applied to the fourteen parishes follows:

City Schools

Class—	No. Aux.	No. Pupils in School.	No. Enrolled in Junior Auxs.
Private	15	1,894	1,830
Parochial	19	3,847	2,223
Public	83	39,739	34,832
Total	117	45,480	38,885

Parish Schools

Class—	No. Aux.	No. Pupils in School.	No. Enrolled in Junior Auxs.
Private	2	397	172
Parochial	7	533	364
Public	109	15,597	12,247
Total	118	16,527	12,783

City and Parishes

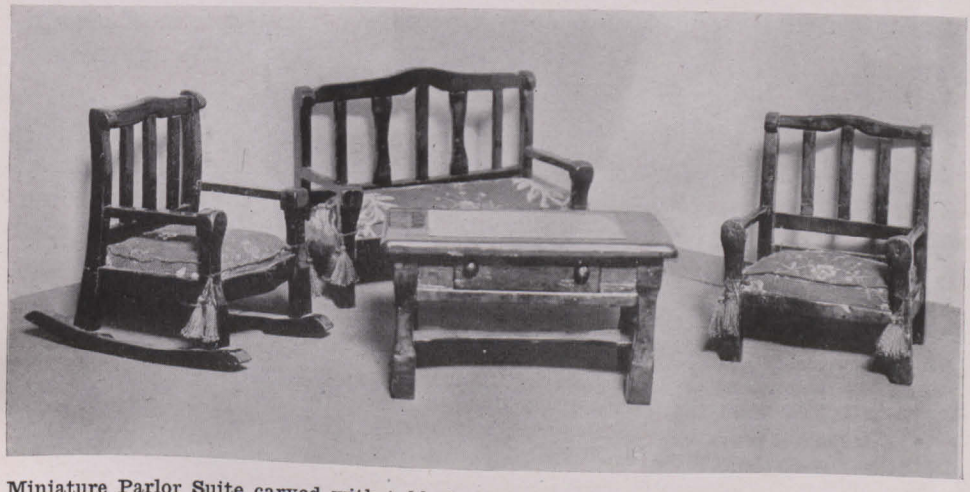
Class—	No. Aux.	No. Pupils in School.	No. Enrolled in Junior Auxs.
Private	17	2,291	2,002
Parochial	26	4,380	2,587
Public	192	55,336	47,079
Total	235	62,007	51,668

To Mrs. Frank Ferguson Hill, Secretary of the Junior Red Cross, belongs much of the credit for the success attained by the Junior Branch in its brief period of existence. Mrs. Hill, with the assistance of one clerk, Miss Genevieve Pasquier, who is now in active charge of all Junior activities, conducted the work of organization in the city and country parishes and personally supervised the Junior production in all branches. Added to this work, Mrs. Hill arranged the details of the Junior Red Cross section of the Third Liberty Loan Parade on April 6, 1918, and the Junior features incidental to the opening of the Second Red Cross War Fund on Saturday, May 18, 1919. The Junior Auxiliaries made a distinctive impression in the demonstration given by the New Orleans Chapter, also in the "stationary parade" which was planned by the Secretary of the Junior Department. So successful was the parade, the first of the kind ever given in the South, that the plan carried out here was reproduced in Shreveport on an occasion subsequent to the Second Red Cross War Fund Drive.

Before closing our first report of the activities of the Junior Red Cross, we wish to express our appreciation for the very cordial assistance given this department in all public, private, and parochial schools

throughout New Orleans and in the following parishes: Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemines, Ascension, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Bernard, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne and Washington.

In no single instance can we recall where either principal or teacher failed to give us the full measure of co-operation so essential to the successful conduct of an organization that is so important in the war and peace time work. The instructors at all schools encouraged the children to join the Junior Red Cross and to devote a part of their time to this work.



Miniature Parlor Suite carved with table knife by the Junior Red Cross, and which forms a part of permanent exhibit at Chapter Headquarters.

The Junior Red Cross Executive Committee is indebted to the Honorable Martin Behrman and other municipal authorities for their stimulating influence and to the School Board of the Parish of Orleans and the governing educational bodies in the various parishes in the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter. During his regime as president of the Orleans Parish School, the late P. A. Capdau, a member of the Junior Red Cross Committee, made it possible, at different times, for the Junior Red Cross work to be developed along the most practical lines and in a manner that was of great benefit to the students and the organization.

The personnel of the Executive Committee, Junior Red Cross, as of date July 1, 1919, is as follows:

Professor J. M. Gwinn, Chairman; Professor Nicholas Bauer, Vice-Chairman; W. R. Irby, Treasurer; Miss Genevieve Pasquier, Secretary; Stuart A. Seelye, Rev. J. D. Foulkes, Emile V. Stier and J. W. Curtis.

PUBLICITY

It would be as difficult to operate a Chapter of the American Red Cross without a publicity department as it would without the proper financial backing.

No organization or institution of a public character can function properly without an efficient department of publicity. This fact was borne in the mind of the Executive Committee of the New Orleans Chapter while forming the society, and almost since the date of organization the Chapter's interests in so far as the membership and contributions were concerned, has been successfully chronicled.

During the early stages of organization, it became the duty of this committee to mould public sentiment and to popularize the Red Cross. Prior to America's entry into the world war, a little, or, rather, nothing was known of the American Red Cross. Only in a general way did some of the people know of the existence of the society upon whose foundation has been built the greatest humanitarian organization in the history of the world. Before the Chapter was organized, the Red Cross operated on a limited scale, confining its activity principally to giving relief to food sufferers.

The most strenuous period the members of the Publicity Committee experienced was the first membership campaign, shortly after the organization was perfected, and the initial drive for financial assistance. The subject was new and the people had to be educated up to the value of the Red Cross Chapter in the community. The committee realized this, and for many days centered their largest and heaviest guns on the people, pointing out what the Red Cross meant to a community, and what the Red Cross would do, and would be called upon to do, in the years to come. These efforts were crowned with success.

This was clearly evidenced in the campaign for the First War Fund, June, 1917. The quota for New Orleans was $400,00, and the people subscribed nearly $700,000.

In the Second War Fund Drive, May, 1918, the people again nearly doubled the quota, the sum asked being $750,000, and the amount subscribed practically $1,300,000.

Both membership drives were equally successful, and no better evidence of the effectiveness of the efforts of the Publicity Committee could be given than in the above record.

The business men of New Orleans contributed handsomely to the success of all membership and war fund drives. Roughly estimated,

nearly 200 pages of newspaper advertising were donated, the cost of which reached, in round figures, $30,000, which is regarded as another evidence of appreciation on the part of all loyal Orleanians for the wonderful work that is daily being performed by your Red Cross Chapter. The advertising space was secured from the business men,

BEN BEEKMAN
Chairman, Publicity Committee.

and the copy, in almost every case, was completely prepared by the Publicity Committee, thus relieving the newspapers of a great responsibility.

The Red Cross went further to assist the daily publications by collecting the amounts due each paper from the contributors of the space. The advertising campaign was conducted in a manner that insured an equal proportion of space for the newspapers. This was in line with

the policy of the Red Cross: to treat all individuals and all firms and corporations on the same basis, and this, in a measure, is responsible for the success of your Chapter and its great popularity among all classes of people throughout the city.

With the assistance of the daily papers, the Daily Stataes, the Times-Picayune, the New Orleans Item, and numerous other publications in and around New Orleans, the Publicity Committee was enabled to reach many individuals in the appeal for finances to aid the suffering and needy. The papers gave freely of their columns, not only in war fund and membership drives, but at all times. Throughout it has been the aim of the Chapter's publicity chief to accurately present the record of the Red Cross, which has never failed to answer a call of distress, no matter in what form that call has come.

The most daring publicity feature ever attempted in the United States was successfully handled by the local committee in the Second Red Cross War Fund drive; that of utilizing practically every space of advertisement in every street car operated in New Orleans. It was an entirely new manifestation of advertising and presented a feature so new and novel in form that it demanded nation-wide attention and praise. It is doubtful if an interest could again be created that would inspire the same liberality on the part of both large and small advertising concerns.

Several weeks were spent by members of the committee in securing the consent of the advertisers to use their street car space. In only one or two instances did the advertisers refuse; not that they opposed the plan, but because it would seriously interfere with their carefully designed plans to bring before the people a special commodity.

The Publicity Committee went a step further and obtained almost every foot of advertising reel in nearly all of the motion picture theaters in the city. This valuable concession was made by the advertisers free of cost to the Red Cross. It enabled the Red Cross to tell its story in new fashion to hundreds of thousands, and, from a financial standpoint, the result was indeed gratifying.

Probably the most original and attractive display carried out effectively on the opening day of the Second War Fund drive was the "Stationary Parade," designed and executed by Mrs. Frank Ferguson Hill, head of the Junior Department. She was ably assisted in this brilliant feature by children from local schools and by the executives of the business establishments on Canal Street, who kindly donated their display windows for the purpose. The feature was distinctive and served to attract more general attention than any demonstration of the [illegible] with the possible exception of the moving parade. The children [illegible] preted patriotic subjects, each one differently and cleverly ar[illegible]ged i[illegible]atue form. The plan was carried out by the Publicity Com[illegible]nder Mrs. Hill's direction, and was copied in other cities,

necessary instructions and costumes having been mailed from the headquarters of the New Orleans Chapter. The perfect costuming, the correctness of each display, and the appropriateness of the subjects used, won many compliments for the originator and executor of the idea from both the press and the public.

Another outstanding feature of the 1918 revenue campaign was the erection of a statue of the "Greatest Mother" in Canal Street, in front of the Boston Club. It was the most pretentious single public display in the history of local advertising. The idea was original with the Chairman of the Publicity Committee, and the execution of the "Big Mother" in plaster was made under the personal supervision of the publicity chief.

Because of his remarkable fitness in work of this character, and because of his early training and years' experience, the Chapter Executive Committee selected Ben Beekman as its publicity chief when the organization plans were in their early stages. The result has been most satisfactory. Mr. Beekman, to use a familiar expression, "has made Red Cross his business," frequently neglecting his own establishment to answer a call from the Red Cross.

Mr. Beekman has directed this branch of work from the date of organization of the Chapter. He worked untiringly in the First War Fund Drive, making the publicity the greatest and most successful feature of its kind ever attempted in the South. He followed that campaign with another success in the Christmas Roll Call. Mr. Beekman again took the publicity reins in the Second Red Cross War Fund drive, when he far exceeded his efforts in the June, 1917, campaign.

There is still a great amount of work to be done by the Publicity Committee among the sections to be developed in Elementary Hygiene and Nursing, First Aid, the Junior Red Cross, and the broadening of the Home Service Section. The public will be trained to realize the value of these departments, and every effort will continue to be made by the American Red Cross to hold the interest of the people. It is the purpose of the Red Cross to give the course in Elementary Hygiene and First Aid to the people, so that they may benefit personally through the superior knowledge of the instructors as well as obtain a keener insight of their duty to their fellowmen.

FOREIGN COMMUNICATION.

One of the most important branches of the Red Cross carried on during the period of the World War and until the United States Government lifted the ban on mails to Germany and the territory of its Allies, was the Department of Foreign Communication. The department afforded many people of New Orleans the only possible means of communicating with relatives or friends living in the countries or provinces occupied by the countries opposing us in the great war.

In conducting this service, New Orleans Chapter officials gave the utmost care and attention to the people, and every communication received at Chapter Headquarters was promptly forwarded. Hundreds of persons took advantage of the opportunity thus offered them, and the result was that the greater majority received a reply in the nature of the welfare and whereabouts of the person or persons about whom they inquired, within from one to six months after they filed their messages with the Red Cross. In numerous cases, the message forwarded and the reply were the first communications betwen the parties since the beginning of the war in 1915. In the same manner, many persons in Germany, Austria, and countries of their allies forwarded messages to relatives and friends in this city.

The Department of Foreign Communication was opened by the American Red Cross several months following the declaration of war on Germany by the United States The initial instruction came to Chapter Headquarters late in May, after plans for this important activity had been perfected by the Washington authorities in April. The department was inaugurated by the American Red Cross at the request of the United States Government, and the local branch was placed in charge of J. H. Eastin, Assistant Secretary of the Chapter. The request was to the effect that the Red Cross operate a plan for restricted communication service between persons living in this country with relatives and friends living in the enemy countries or provinces. This task was accepted by the Red Cross as readily as all other duties assigned it, and was carried on with the same efficiency that characterized all other work undertaken by the great humanitarian society.

Shortly after the instructions as to the manner in which the work should be done reached headquarters of the New Orleans Chapter, and after due publicity had been given the important service, Chapter Headquarters were flooded with messages intended for Germany, Austria, and other countries cut off from letter communication with this country. These messages were closely observed by Chapter officials, and while many letters had to be rewritten because of their contents, they went forward with very little delay.

All communications received by the Chapter were sent to Divisional Headquarters on regulated forms. It required considerable work to handle these messages properly and carefully, in view of the rigid regulations of the government and headquarters. Principal among those instructions was the requirement that all letters or messages be written in the English language. At the opening of the Foreign Communication Department, messages were received in almost every language. This necessitated rewriting at Chapter Headquarters. The sender usually acted as interpreter.

All correspondence was filed in duplicate, the original going to the Department of Foreign Communication of the Gulf Division, whence the message was sent to the Bureau of Foreign Communication at National Headquarters. Here the message was translated into the language of the country to which it was destined. Once translated, the message was sent forward to headquarters of the American Red Cross in a neutral country, Geneva principally, through which office it was forwarded through the battle lines and ultimately delivered to the person addressed. Answers to the messages were received in the same way. Coming from the writer either in Germany, Austria or one of the other countries of their allies, the message would go to the office of the Red Cross in a neutral country, thence back to the United States, to the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, then to the Divisional Headquarters and finally to the Chapter.

The New Orleans Chapter, in many instances, was called upon to finecomb the city in order to locate the person addressed, and in very few cases did the Chapter fail to deliver the message despite the fact that many letters simply had the name of the person. In other instances, persons were traced from New Orleans to points in Mississippi, Northern Louisiana, Texas, and other States and the messages delivered through the mail route. The messages, in all probability, were the first the individuals had received from relatives or friends in Germany in many years.

That the service of the Department of Foreign Communication was highly appreciated by the persons benefited was evidenced by many complimentary letters received by the Chapter during the operation of the department. No fee was charged for this service—not even postage. Many persons, upon being informed that the Red Cross could not accept money directly for the communication service, made wholly voluntary contributions, which, naturally, were accepted at Chapter Headquarters.

All letters received at Headquarters were held in copy form on file in serial number. This made it comparatively easy to locate persons addressed when the answer reached the Chapter.

Messages of a personal nature only were forwarded by the Chapter to Divisional Headquarters.

Messages relating to financial or political matters were not permitted to leave New Orleans.

Thus you see every precaution was taken by the American Red Cross to avoid any information of an important or valuable nature reaching the enemy country. Code of any character was not permitted. In living up to these restrictions, it became the duty of Chapter Headquarters to rewrite practically every message received during the successful conduct of this work.

BASE HOSPITAL No. 24

When the historian finally tells the real story of the stirring days from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1919, he will have no more brilliant, no more remarkable, no prouder chapter than that devoted to the medical profession. Looking back now, it seems almost uncanny, the precision with which the profession diagnosed the situation; and at a time when statesmen were scouting the thought of America's being drawn into the fray, the medical men put themselves on a war basis by recruiting their ranks and actually rolling the bandages. Two years before America entered the war the medical profession began to make preparations for an army of 2,000,000 men.

In this story, Tulane University plays a leading role, having given 40 per cent. of its medical faculty and 20 per cent. of its entire living alumni to the national service. Tulane aided very materially in securing a most competent personnel for Base Hospital Unit No. 24, the first Southern hospital unit that left the shores of America for France. The Unit is back home with a wonderful record; the censorship removed, the story of the Unit's accomplishment is here told for the first time. It is a story well worth the telling, the story of sacrifice and achievement, of the triumph of the medical profession, and of the glory of the Red Cross; the story of one man's ideals translated into reality through the patriotism of many.

The "Great Idea"—Base Hospital Unit No. 24—was born in 1915. The Great Idea was given life in New Orleans by Dr. Rudolph Matas, professor of surgery at the Tulane Medical College. He was the standard-bearer of the Great Idea of New Orleans. As soon as the programme of the National Committee for Medical Preparedness was announced, Dr. Matas began his campaign for developing a New Orleans Base Hospital Unit. Dr. Matas made speeches to the medical societies, to the Red Cross, to nurses' organizations; he lectured on it to his classes, and he "hammered" on it to his friends. It became his idea, typifying the thing we sometimes call Americanism, sometimes Humanity.

Thus we hear Dr. Matas, in his speech of July 6, 1916, declaring:

"For more than a year, all over large territories of the United States, the people, the every-day American people, have been weaving with their individual interest, their individual service of actual work, and their personal offerings of money, a strength and a beauty of nationality whose texture is finer than any flag that ever swung against the sky—the work of American people, civilians of all classes, from all kinds of communities, devoted to that single purpose, the caring for the men who will pay in blood for national principles—that is, the Red

Major John B. Elliott, Jr., with staff and personnel of Base Hospital Unit No. 24. This photograph was taken shortly before the Unit sailed for duty in France.

Cross—a badge of purity that no hand in the world has worn as this country will wear it. It is destined to bind classes, and communicate, as it will, thought in a harmony of care. It is the great touch of nature, this American idea of sending sectional corps which are from home to see to the wounds of the fellows from home—that makes all kin."

The first Red Cross meeting in New Orleans was held on the night of July 6, 1916. This was ten months before America entered the war. Among the speakers was Dr. Matas, and he then urged the organization of Base Hospital Unit No. 24, which subsequently became known as Tulane Unit, in recognition of the services rendered by Dr. Matas and those associated with him in that branch of the New Orleans Chapter of the Red Cross which performed such brilliant service for the wounded soldiers in France. The Great Idea spread rapidly. Soon the women of the Red Cross were cutting garments and rolling bandages; first, they cut out garments by hand, but later put in a mechanical cutter. They not only made bandages and dressings but hospital garments, which were stored away in cases—all in preparation of the need of the Great Day.

Thus it was that in the spring of 1917, Base Hospital Unit No. 24 was organized. The medical officers were either members of the teaching staff or graduates of the Medical Department of Tulane. The nurses and enlisted men came principally from New Orleans and the surrounding country.

Dr. Matas, with the rank of Major, was Director. Dr. John T. Halsey, with the rank of Captain, was Acting Adjutant, and Dr. I. E. Lemann (Captain), Acting Quartermaster. A. B. Tipping was purchasing agent.

The professional personnel included Dr. Urban Maes, chief of the operating staff, Dr. John B. Elliott, chief of medical section in the Unit, and assistant director. Both had the rank of Major.

The ten captains forming the staff of surgeons were: Dr. John Smyth, Dr. Erasmus D. Fenner, Dr. Joseph Hume, Dr. Charles Chamberlain, Dr. S. Paul Klotz, Dr. J. T. Halsey, Dr. Joseph Weis, Dr. I. I. Lemann, Dr. Chaille Jamison, Dr. John Lanford, assistant director in charge of laboratories.

The twelve lieutenants were: Dr. Charles A. Bahn, in charge of ear, nose and throat; Dr. Harold A. Kearney, assistant pathologist and bacteriologist; Dr. P. King Reur, Dr. Paul C. Lacroix, Alexander Ficklen, Muir Bradburn, John F. Dicks, Charles K. Wall, staff (ward) surgeon; Dr. E. R. Bowie, radiologist; Drs. Joseph Trappey, Paul de Verges and George Ellis Sandoz, dentists; Dr. Weis, acting neurologist.

In co-operation with Majors Matas and Maes and Dr. Hume, Mr. Tipping purchased and had delivered to the New Orleans Mint, ready for transportation, every necessary article for a base hospital of 500

beds. He was assisted by Frank B. Hayne, Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross, and Captain B. B. Ballafant, Q. M. C.,R. S. R., who was very helpful in the arrangement of quartermaster details.

Not counting the bandages and other material prepared by the women of the Red Cross, the equipment of Base Hospital Unit No. 24, cost upward of $100,000 contributed by the people of New Orleans through the Red Cross Chapter. The equipment was purchased from or through New Orleans dealers. Many articles of value were donated by patriotic and loyal citizens, and among them were the following:

Laboratory equipment of $2,000 from Joseph Rathborn, of Harvey, La.

X-Ray equipment from Mrs. George Q. Whitney, of New Orleans, La.

One Ford ambulance from Dr. and Mrs. C. Farrar Patton.

One Ford ambulance from Miss Betty Miles.

One Ford ambulance from Secours Francaise, of which Mrs. A. W. DeRoaldes was president.

One sedan touring car from the Boston Club, New Orleans, La.

Two hundred dollars per month until February 1, 1918, from the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross.

A check for $5,000 should be included in the above list. The contribution to Unit No. 24 was made by a prominent citizen who requested that his name be withheld from any publication.

Dr. Matas had the honor and the pleasure of organizing the first medical unit of the South. But serious illness in his family prevented his leading it abroad. In his place was appointed Dr. Elliott, with Dr. Maes, Adjutant. Dr. Matas, when the unit had finally left this country, and he could no longer devote his efforts to its upbuilding, worked for the medical corps of the army. He continued his campaign for nurses, and Louisiana supplied more than her quota. He organized the medical staff of Tulane to give special courses to reserve medical officers sent to New Orleans for training from all parts of the country.

Casualties are divided into many specialties under the medical science of modern warfare. Thus some surgeons treated only injuries to the head; others confined themselves to fractures; others to the orthopedic branch. In developing these specialties, Dr. Matas rendered a service of supreme importance. The course lasted from three to five weeks, and as fast as one class was graduated, there was another to take its place.

Major Elliott succeeded Major Matas as Director of the Unit on June 6, 1917.

Captain Halsey had, on May 25th, gone to Washington to report on the organization to date, and when he returned it was with the authorization to open the recruiting lists. June 5 saw the first enlistment, and by July 17, the quota was practically complete. The men were sent to Captain W. H. Seeman, M. R. C., at Jackson Barracks, for the purpose of organization. The following were added to the staff: Drs. Bradburn, Dicks, Jones, Carter and Scott. Lieutenant Ficklen was detached to the Sixth Field Artillery, and Lieutenant Scott was sent to the British Expeditionary Force, and later to the Motor Repair Shop at Nevers.

The nurses were recruited by Mrs. A. B. Tipping. Circumstances compelled Mrs. Tipping to relinquish her position as head of the nursing department, and in July she was succeeded by Miss Ethel A. Holmes.

The drive for the National Red Cross and the Hospital Unit had, in the meantime, gone under way.

On August 31, 1917, orders to mobilize were received. Mobilization was effected at Jackson Barracks. On September 3 the command left for Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., arriving on September 5.

Major Charles Charles E. McBrayer arrived from Panama on September 15, and took command of the organization. Immediately the following tentative organization was effected:

1. Administrative Section:

Major Charles E. McBrayer, M. C. U. S. A., Commanding Officer.
Captain John T. Halsey, M. R. C., Adjutant.

Captain B. B. Ballanfant, Q. M. C. U. A., Quartermaster.

First Lieutenant Harold L. Kearney, M. R. C., Medical Supply Office.

Lieutenant Charles A. Bahn, M. R. C., Registrar.

2. Professional Section:

Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) John B. Elliott, Jr., M. R. C., Director.

Chief of Medical Service, Major John B. Elliott, Jr.

Chief of Surgical Service, Major Urban Maes, M. R. C.

Chief of Laboratory Service, Captain John R. Lanford, M. R. C.

The members of the remaining official personnel were assigned to the service for which they were originally selected, medical, surgical, laboratory, opthalmology, et cetera.

At Camp Greenleaf, the Unit was stationed to the rear of the field hospital. Classes in instruction for officers and enlisted men were

immediately begun. Officers were given training, both theoretical and practical, in their probable future duties. This included medical department administration, with particular emphasis on paper work; work in medico-military lines; war therapeutic measures. Likewise officers were required to attend the course given at the M. O. T. C., including the working-out problems.

The enlisted personnel also received intensive training. There were at least two hours of drill a day. In addition, there were lecture courses, including the duties of a soldier. Those assigned to particular

"Mas-Loubier," Formerly Haviland China Factory, Where Personnel of Unit No. 24 Rendered Such Splendid Service.

departments, such as quartermaster, surgical, etc., were given special instructions along these lines. There were daily drills in which the officers were required to take part. This included litter, as well as foot drill, and one weekly hike. It was all very thorough. Every man learned everything that might be expected of him at the front.

After five months of training, the Unit received its marching orders.

The eyes of officers and men still kindle when they think of that day. On February 4, 1918, the Unit entrained for Camp Merritt, N. J. The nurses had already been mobilized at Ellis Island, in December.

All sailed on the Carmania, from New York, February 16, 1918. The voyage was an eventless one.

Reaching Liverpool March 4, the Unit, after a few days' rest, sailed for France. It landed at Havre, March 10, and reached its destination base at Limoges, March 16, where it relieved the Yale Unit, otherwise known as Hospital Unit No. 39.

The hospital was established in "Mas-Loubier," the Haviland China factory. There were three stone buildings and nine wooden huts. On the third story of one of the stone buildings were the dispensary, the X-Ray, the operating rooms, and the laboratory. The first three named need no general comment, further than that the appointments were the most modern available. Some special mention, however, should be made of the laboratory, because of its growing importance in medicine.

The personnel comprised two medical officers and four enlisted men. The officers were Captain John Lanford and Lieutenant B. King Rand. The enlisted men were an illustration of the diversity of interest and the versatility of talent, attracted to the Unit. One of them, a first-class sergeant, had had seven years' experience as technician in laboratories at Tulane University and Charity Hospital; another was a sugar chemist in private life; the third, a broker, and the last, a high school student.

The laboratory space consisted of two rooms, one of which was used for clerical work, bacteriology and most microscopy, and the other as a stock room and a place for the preparation of media, stains, glassware, cutting sections, blood counts, urinal analysis and the other chemical analyses.

Work was started in May, when about 250 reports were made, and it continued to increase with each week. August and November were the peak months. Nearly 4,000 reports were made then.

Think of the slender force in the laboratory. Think of the small space available—and then think what 4,000 examinations and reports in one month means! It means work at fever pressure, on the job early in the morning, hanging on until late at night, and no rest in between. And that's how everybody in the Unit worked, as you will see presently.

Practically all specimens were sent to the laboratory. The exceptions were the blood counts, blood cultures, wassermanns on bed cases and survey work in the wards.

In clinical pathology, every demand was met. In pathology, little was done, because little was requested. Tissues—surgical pathology—were cut, and the officer in charge attempted to co-operate with the surgical staff in the examination of wounds for the detection of gas, gangrene, and the like. General bacteriology formed a large part of the work and the treatment and closing of wounds were governed by the reports on wound bacteriology. Epidemilological and survey work for the near-by camps were done at this laboratory, including cultures

of diphtheria, meningococci and typhoid. All water and milk examinations for the district were likewise made there.

The capacity of Hospital Unit No. 24, as has already been stated, was 500 beds, but the demands were so great that presently it was increased to 650 beds. Before June of 1918, 911 patients had been accommodated at one time.

And still it grew! These were the days when America was throwing her waves of manhood against the German lines, and the backwash to the hospital steadily rose.

During the ten days preceding, and the week following the armistice, the capacity of the hospital was taxed even greater. During the first two weeks of the month there were 1,200 admissions, and the record of patients in the hospital at one time rose to 1,741.

Since November 15, the hospital was unable to dispose of any of its cases to the convalescent camp. There were no discharges up to November 20, except to organizations in the vicinity of Limoges. It was not until December that the hospital began to clear itself. In order to make room for the wounded, the enlisted men gave up their barracks. They did this with the greatest good spirit, and slept wherever they could find space for a cot.

Besides these four barracks, the Red Cross Hut, almost as soon as it was completed, was converted into a ward of 112 beds. The night nurses gave up their room—creating space for 34 more beds. Shortly before the armistice, the hospital took over a schoolhouse with a capacity of 350 beds. Had the war gone on, Tulane Hospital Unit would now be occupying a considerable portion of the countryside; for it was that kind of growing organization.

From March 16, when the Unit took the base, to June it treated 2,461 cases. Of these 1,116 were medical and 1,345 surgical. There were 12 deaths, of which 7 were medical and 5 surgical. Returned to duty as of Class A, 1,530; discharged by disability board, Class B, 49, Class C, 77, and Class D, 56.

Statistics were kept by the month from that date. Here are the summaries:

July: Cases discharged, 807; operations, 175; deaths, 5; returned to duty as of Class A, 681; discharged by disability board, Class B, 17, Class C, 27, Class D, 37; transferred to other hospitals, 45.

August: Cases discharged, 734; operations, 150; deaths 7; returned to duty as of Class A, 538; discharged by disability board, Class B, 35, Class C, 25, Class D, 45; transferred to other hospitals, 37.

September: Cases discharged, 649; operations, 150; deaths, 10;

returned to duty as of Class A, 333; discharged by disability board, Class B, 102, Class C, 29, Class D, 123; transferred to other hospitals, 95.

October: Cases discharged, 1,070; operations, 193; deaths, 18; returned to duty as of Class A, 420; discharged by disability board, Class B, 69, Class C, 29, Class D, 118; transferred to other hospitals, 14; transferred to convalescent camps, 406.

November: Cases discharged, 921; operations, 223; deaths, 21; returned to duty as of Class A, 527; discharged by disability board, Class B, 4, Class C, 22, Class D, 80; transferred to other hospitals, 20; to convalescent camps, 344.

December: Cases discharged, 1,685; operations, 49; deaths, 3; returned to duty as of Class A, 825; transferred to hospital center for transfer to the United States, 4; transferred to other hospitals, 4.

January, 1919: Cases discharged, 311; deaths, none; returned to duty as of Class A, 67; sent to the hospital center for transfer to the United States, 159; transferred to other hospitals, 85.

The fact that Tulane Unit was chosen to substitute the Yale Unit at the important base of Limoges was strong recognition of the Southern corps.

But greater recognition was shortly to come in the selection of three of the medical officers for duty at other centers.

The first was Lieutenant Colonel John B. Elliott, chief of medical service, who was appointed group consultant in general medicine for the Bazoillos and Vittel-Contrexeville Hospital Centers. He had been promoted shortly after the Unit reached France.

The second was Major Urban Maes, who was appointed assistant surgical consultant of the First Army Corps.

The third was Captain John B. Lanford, who was assigned to duty at Central Medical Department Laboratory.

Major John T. Halsey succeeded Colonel Elliott as chief of the medical service. Captain John Smyth succeeded Major Urban Maes as chief of the surgical service. Lieut. Paul K. Rand succeeded Captain Lanford as chief of laboratory.

Other changes in personnel by months were:

August: Lieutenants Warren Scott and W. O'D. Jones rejoined the Unit. Captain Ellis H. Whitehead and Lieutenant James Bozeman were assigned to the Unit.

September: Captain Jamison, who left on detached service in charge of a resuscitation team, was permanently detached. Lieutenant Clay Easter was assigned to duty and placed on medical service. Cap-

tain Chamberlain, who had been on duty with the American Red Cross Hospital No. 2, at Paris, was permanently relieved of duty. Captain V. B. Ballafant, promoted to the rank of Major, was transferred to the hospital center at Limoges. He was succeeded as Quartermaster by Lieutenant S. S. Unz.

October: Lieutenant John Cochran was assigned to medical service. Captain John B. Lanford rejoined the Unit. Lieutenant W. O'D. Jones was detached and assigned to Mobile Hospital No. 12.

November: Captain John C. Webster and Lieutenant Norman C. Ochsenhirt were assigned to duty. Captain Oscar E. Ladewan and

Recreation grounds of Base Hospital Unit No. 34, in the vicinity of Limoges, France.

Major Harry C. Gorsen joined for temporary duty. Major (later Lieutenant Colonel) Maes and Captain Stanford C. Jamieson rejoined the Unit. Lieutenant John F. Cochran was transferred to duty with the British Expeditionary Forces. Captain John A. Lanford left for duty at Hospital Center, Perigeaux, France.

December: Captain Oscar E. Lademan, who joined for temporary duty in November, left for duty at Base Hospital No. 22. Lieutenant James D. Bozeman was assigned to duty. Lieutenant Colonel Maes and Major John T. Halsey were relieved from duty with the American Expeditionary Forces and proceeded to Angers, France, for further instructions.

January, 1919, Captain Ellis H. Whitehead and Lieutenants Muir Bradburn, James D. Bozeman and Norman C. Ochsenhirt left Base

Hospital No. 90, Chaumany. Captain John C. Webster and Lieutenant Clay M. Easter joined Base Hospital at Neuf Chateau.

On January 7, 1919, those patients that were considered non-evacuable and those who would be able to go back to duty within two months were transferred to Base Hospital No. 28 at Limoges. Those remaining had been selected for transfer to the United States and were sent to the hospital center at Beau Desert on January 9. The work of closing the records and turning over the equipment and supplies was then begun.

Thus ended the work of the South's first hospital unit in the great war, the splendid contribution of New Orleans and Tulane to the cause of humanity, which, with one-fifth the bed capacity of the center, took care of about one-third the patients.

Many thousand cases were treated, and the mortality rate for the entire period was 0.96 per cent.

Officers and men have returned to the United States and scattered to their former pursuits, and they will carry to the grave a memory of loyalty never surpassed; of an acceptance of conditions, to which none were accustomed, in a wonderful spirit of cheerfulness; of an unremitting devotion to duty and tender solicitude for the task of the day, especially on the part of the nursing corps; and of the high courage and grit of the boys, who, borne in shattered remnants to the wards, never whimpered, sustained by the high ideals for which this country was fighting.

So that the reader may have a better understanding of the subject, before closing this chapter of the history of the remarkable success of the New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross, an explanation of a base hospital is here given:

A base hospital is an organization of some 300 persons including physicians, nurses, clerks, cooks, chauffeurs, mechanics, stenographers, a movable hospital of 500 beds, equipped with every scientific apparatus, able to follow an army's advance at a few hours' notice; with an equipment so complete that with every bed filled, it can operate and give every patient proper treatment and care even if it should be cut off from supplies for one month at a time.

Theoretically, a base hospital is out of the danger zone. That is to say, it is not on the fighting front; but, under the inhuman practices of German strategy, they were often the particular targets of air raids.

The staff consists of the professional corps, doctors, surgeons and specialists, who are commissioned by the government. In detail there is one doctor or chief surgeon in charge, five assistant surgeons, each

in charge of a service of 100 beds, three assistant surgeons, one orthopedic surgeon, one genitourinary surgeon, three anaesthetists, one pathologist and assistant, one internist, one neurologist, one oculist, one ear, nose and throat specialist, two dentists, two roentgenologists.

The pay of the commissioned personnel is according to rank: Major, $3,000; Captain, $2,400; Lieutenant, $2,000 a year.

The physicians and surgeons of Tulane who volunteered for this service gave up practices worth several times their pay as army officers.

Then comes a personnel of 140 men who are enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps, but not commissioned, ranking from Sergeants of the first class, with a salary of $75 a month, to privates. These men are the cobblers, mechanics, bookkeepers, stenographers, chauffeurs and all the others needed to make this little but complex world go round.

The organization of this medical branch of the United States Army used to fight the common enemy had its beginning through a vision of medical preparedness by Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland. Dr. Crile knew that America must eventually need surgeons and doctors. He conceived the idea of a Reserve Medical Corps, and suggested it to Colonel Jefferson Kean, then the Director General of the American Red Cross.

As a result, a congress of physicians and surgeons was held at Washington in April, 1915. Its purpose was to mobilize and prepare the medical genius of the country. The army has its medical corps, but its doctors are all army men, and their work is necessarily limited, and now the doctors of great specialist experience, who worked daily in the best clinics, hospitals, and sanitariums of the country, were volunteering their services for any crisis.

So it was that the National Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness was formed.

Dr. Wm. J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., was chosen as President, and Dr. Frank R. Simpson, of Pittsburg, Secretary. With them were associated six ex officio members: William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U. S. A.; William Braisted, Surgeon General, U. S. N.; Rupert Blue, Surgeon General, Public Health Service and President of the American Medical Association; Jefferson R. Kean, Colonel Medical Corps, U. S. A., Director General Military Relief, American Red Cross; Samuel J. Mixter, President American Surgical Association.

The organization further comprised 30 representative members, appointed through the joint action of the presidents of the various national medical organizations, state committees of nine members for each state, three members for the territories, and a number of aides for local work.

Among the thirty representative members appointed by the medical organizations was Dr. Rudolph Matas, of New Orleans.

Louisiana's State Committee comprised: Dr. S. M. D. Clark, Chairman; Dr. W. H. Seeman, President Louisiana State Medical Society; Dr. Isadore Dyer, Dr. Herman B. Gessner, Dr. Urban Maes, Dr. C. Jeff Miller, Dr. Frederick W. Parham, Dr. J. C. Willis, and Dr. Rudolph Matas.

The immediate programme to which the Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness devoted itself was:

1. Aiding the medical department of the United States military establishment by a comprehensive inventory of the special qualifications of civilian physicians, and encouraging them to enroll themselves in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Medical Department.

2. Co-operating with the Red Cross in bringing that organization up to the highest standard of medical ideals, and aiding in the formation of Red Cross Units. The Red Cross, it should be stated, had, by presidential proclamation, been made the agency for the organization of a reserve for the medical services of the army and navy, and the units organized by it pass, in time of war, into medical service of the military forces.

The Committee for Medical Preparedness set itself the task of enrolling 200 reserve surgeons and physicians for every million of population. It was not a corps into which everyone could enter. There were rigid health, age, and scientific qualifications. It means something to be a member of that picked corps of 25,000.

The organization of the Red Cross base hospital was made to correspond as nearly as possible with that of the Army General Hospital of 500 beds. This was done to facilitate their transfer to military service.

In appreciation of the brilliant record established by Base Hospital Unit No. 24, while in service in France, the Executive Committee of the New Orleans Chapter, on April 28th, 1919, when the Unit returned to New Orleans, entertained the officers, the nurses, and the personnel at a luncheon in the "gold room" of the Grunewald Hotel. St. Clair Adams was toastmaster, and in that capacity warmly welcomed the men and women who had done so much for suffering humanity. Mayor Behrman, as the official representative of the people of New Orleans, also welcomed the surgeons, nurses, and the personnel in general.

As former Chairman of the Red Cross Chapter, under whose regime Base Hospital Unit No. 24 was organized and financed, Frank B. Hayne spoke feelingly to the brave men and women, reciting the history of the organization from the date of its departure for overseas duty. He was followed by Dr. Elliott, who commanded Unit No. 24, and in the course of his address Dr. Elliott congratulated his fellow-officers, the

nurses, and the men whose patriotic services contributed so much to the success of the Unit in caring for the sick and wounded in France.

The luncheon was a fitting close to the history of Base Hospital Unit No. 24.

CHAPTER OF THE NURSES' CORPS

The history of Base Hospital Unit No. 24 would not be complete did the compiler of this report fail to devote one chapter to the work accomplished by the brave women who comprised the personnel of the Nurse Corps. These women performed their sacred duty in a manner that commanded the attention of the officers of the Unit, and won the praise and gratitude of the defenders of liberty, the majority of them nursed back to life by the "white angels" whose contribution to winning of the war has been properly recognized by the victorious leaders in the world conflict.

Never weary or tired from overwork, the "white angels" of Tulane Unit answered every call, doing day and night duty cheerfully and without complaint.

On June 16, 1918, the corps lost one of its valuable members in the death of Catherine Dent. She died from broncho-pneumonia, and her passing away cast a gloom over the corps and the entire organization.

The Nurse Corps of Base Hospital Unit No. 24 was organized by Mrs. A. B. Tipping, who, though unable to accept the position of chief nurse, gave her services to the Unit until the personnel of the Nurse Corps was complete. In July, 1917, Miss Ethel A. Holmes, of New Orleans, was assigned to duty as chief nurse. Miss Holmes served the Unit in that capacity throughout the period of its work in France, returning with the corps on March 3, 1919.

The oath of allegiance was taken by the nurses in Touro Infirmary on December 9, 1917. On that occasion they were addressed by Frank B. Hayne, then Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter, and at the close of his remark, Mr. Hayne, in the name of the Red Cross, presented each nurse with $50.00 necessary to meet expenses before arrival on the other side of the Atlantic. The gathering was an historic event, attended by Red Cross leaders, prominent men and women, many physicians, and a number of nurses who were to remain at home to answer the calls of suffering humanity. Mr. Hayne made a most brilliant address, in which he congratulated the band of trained women who had decided to brave the dangers of the submarine, and the still greater danger of attending the wounded in the battling countries.

Headed by Miss Holmes, the Nurse Corps left New Orleans December 10, 1917, arriving at Ellis Island December 13, 1917, where they remained over nine weeks. Here they received instructions in drilling and were equipped with things necessary for comfort, the most gen-

erous contribution being made by the New Orleans Chapter of the Red Cross.

When the Unit left New York, 26 training schools, with 65 nurses, were represented in the nursing personnel. Later this number was augmented to 50 schools and 89 nurses, averaging 65 present for duty. The Unit embarked for Europe February 16, 1918, on the S. S. Carmania, arriving in Liverpool March 4, 1918. They embarked on the hospital ship Warilda (sunk by a torpedo August 3, 1918) and arrived at Le Harve March 6. They left Le Harve March 8 for Limoges, where they arrived March 10, 1918.

The hospital to which they were assigned was temporarily in possession of Yale Unit, Mobile Hospital No. 39. Two wards were only occupied by patients. On March 18, they relieved the Yale nurses on duty in these wards.

The hospital began work with Miss Rose Ina French as first assistant, Miss Agnes Campbell as night supervisor and later Miss Caroline Goodwin, who served as second assistant to the chief nurse; Mrs. Eula Clark, head nurse in charge of operating room, and Miss Jane C. Bright, in charge of nurses' quarters.

The personnel of the Nurses' Corps of the Unit did not remain intact, and the following will give the reader some idea as to the number of changes that were made from time to time, and will also furnish an excellent idea as to the territory, collectively, covered by the New Orleans nurses:

March 30, 1918, the following named nurses were ordered on dispatched service to the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 2, Paris, returning to B. H. U. No. 24 July 16, 1918:

Miss Caroline Goodwin, in charge; Mrs. Daisy Pirie Beyea, Miss Lottie Glazener, Miss Verna E. Glazener, Miss Charlotte Hill, Miss Clemintine Invernizzio, Miss Mae S. Kaufman, Miss Jenella Lansing, Miss Marie Price Little, Miss Ida Mallory, Miss Maud F. Mims, Miss Jennie Velknap Ott, Miss Mary V. Pagaud, Miss Eula Lee Paschall, Miss Ella M. Well.

April 18, 1918, permanently transferred to General Hospital No. 1, British Expeditionary Forces: Mrs. Lydia Breaux.

June 3, the following nurses were ordered on detached service to the French Hospital at Commuis: Miss Corinne Gremillion, Miss Helena Mauffray, Miss Bessie Mae Wall, Miss Marie Lanes Guerin. The two latter, Miss Wall and Miss Guerin, returned to B. H. U. No. 24 July 16, 1918. Miss Gremillion and Miss Mauffray remained with the French hospital during their entire service abroad, and returned to New York March, 1919.

June 6, Miss Ruth A. Babin and Miss Josie C. Williams were ordered on detached service to Base 15, at Chaumont, but, owing to need,

were kept at Red Cross Military Hospital No. 2. Miss Williams was permanently transferred to Red Cross Military No. 2 July 20, 1918.

June 8, 97 nurses and 6 civilians of B. H. U. No. 13 arrived and remained until their hospital was habitable, July 1.

June 16, Miss Katherine Dent died. Cause, broncho-pneumonia. (The only death in the Nurse Corps.)

MISS ETHEL A. HOLMES
Chief Nurse, Nurses' Corps, Base Hospital Unit No. 24.

June 23, Miss Nina Shelton permanently transferred to headquarters as assistant to chief nurse.

July 6, the following named nurses were assigned to duty with B. H. U. No. 24, coming from camps in the United States. Miss Edna M. Abbey, Miss Gertrude L. Bastient, Miss Hancie R. Billmeyer, Miss Nanie R. Clement, Miss Anna Edison, Miss Frances M. Hodges, Miss Margaret F. U. McRea, Miss Margaret Moreland, Miss Ruth L. Whittier, Miss Josephine M. Wright.

July 7, 1918, the following named nurses were assigned to duty with B. H. U. No. 24, also coming from camps in the United States:

Elizabeth R. Baldwin, Miss Florence E. Grego, Miss Pluma M. Deano, Miss Glenna Debison, Miss Mary B. Dowling, Miss Mary A. Farrell, Miss Dorothy Cox, Miss Eunice L. Gotwals, Miss Jane Johnston, Miss Mabel L. McKittrick, Miss Eudora S. Sornberger, Miss Lucy M. Taylor. When the Unit returned to the United States these 22 nurses, having served less than one year, were retained for further duty in France.

July 16, the 15 nurses assigned to duty in Paris, March 30, returned to their base.

July 17, Miss Guerin and Miss Wall, two of the nurses assigned to duty with the French ambulance at Campuis, returned to their base.

July 21, the following named 15 nurses were transferred to Evacuation Hospital No. 6, Miss Eunice L. Broussard in charge. These nurses were the nucleus of the Nurse Corps of this hospital, augmented to 65 nurses, with Miss Broussard as chief nurse. Their hospital served as an evacuation hospital at Souilly until the armistice was signed, when they went forward with the Army of Occupation and opened a base hospital at Coblenz. The majority returned to the United States in March, 1918, with Miss Eunice Broussard in charge, and numbered: Miss Daisy Pirie Beyea, Miss Alice Bloomer, Miss Mattie E. Coleman, Miss Edna Drake, Miss Jean M. Dunnett, Miss Harry Belle Durant, Miss Carrie G. Ellis, Miss Lottie Glazener, Miss Inez Hatch, Miss Clementina Invernizzio, Miss Ida M. Meyer, Miss Estelle Frances Slay, Miss Maude A. Spinner, Miss Victoria M. Stevens.

July 30, 1918, Miss Josie C. Williams, permanently transferred to Red Cross Military Hospital No. 2.

August 15, 1918, Miss Verna E. Glazener, transferred on account of illness to Base Hospital No. 8, Savenay, France.

August 18, 1918, Miss Rosa A. Seery transferred on account of illness to Base Hospital No. 8, Savenay, France.

September 12, Miss Pluma M. Deano was ordered on detached service with Gas and Shock Team No. 120.

September 17, Miss Jane Johnston transferred for special neurological service with Base Hospital No. 117.

September 29, Miss Mary B. Dowling permanently transferred to Base Hospital Unit No. 15.

October 22, 1918, Miss Dora V. Krebs and Miss Katherine Killilea, transferred to Camp Hospital No. 11, St. Nazaire, France.

November 21, 1918, Miss Pluma M. Deano returned to her station from Evacuation Hospital No. 4, where she served since September 12 [illegible] and Shock Team No. 120. Miss Deano was cited for bravery [illegible] hospital suffered from an air raid by the enemy.

December 17, Miss Agnes Mary Campbell, second assistant to chief nurse, Base Hospital Unit No. 24, was transferred to Base Hospital No. 67, Mesvessur-Meuse, France, as chief nurse. Miss Campbell's work ended in February, and she returned to the United States in March, 1919.

December 24, Miss Lida McGuirk, transferred on account of illness to Base Hospital No. 8, Savernay, France.

January 7, 1919, Miss Eleanor L. Meyers was ordered to return to her hospital, Base Hospital Unit No. 18, Bazailles, France.

January 14, Miss Pluma E. Deano, transferred to Base Hospital No. 28, Limoges, for treatment. (Base Hospital Unit No. 24 being a status of awaiting orders to return to the United States.)

Nurses' Corps of Base Hospital Unit No. 24. Photograph was taken in New York on eve of departure of Corps for duty in France.

January 18, the following named nurses were ordered to proceed to Toul, France, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Miss Marie Louise Guiterrez, in charge: Miss Edna N. Abbey, Miss Elizabeth R. Baldwin, Miss Gertrude B. Bastien, Miss Hancie M. Billmeyer, Miss Frances K. Carville, Miss Florence E. Crego, Miss Nancie R. Clement, Miss Glenna Debison, Miss Anna Edison, Miss Dorothy Fox, Miss Eunice L. Gothals, Miss Caroline Goodwin, Miss Charlotte Hill, Miss Frances M. Hodges, Miss Genevieve C. Lindsey, Miss Margaret F. U. McCrae, Miss Eida E. Peterson, Miss Frances Ruth Febing, Miss Amelia E. Wittman.

January 26, the following named nurses were ordered to report for duty to Evacuation Hospital No. 32, Limoges, France, Miss Helen C. Morris in charge: Miss U. Farrell, Miss Margaret Moreland, Miss Mable McKittrick, Miss Juanita Moore, Miss Eudora Sonberger, Miss Ruth L. Whittier, Miss Josephine Wright, Miss Lucy M. Taylor.

January 27, the remaining 29 nurses and 1 civilian, Miss Maud Cooley, dietitian, in charge of Lieutenant Lucien A. Fortier, were ordered to report to La Baule, to await transportation to the United States.

January 28, arrived at La Baule, Lieutenant Fortier relieved from duty. Captain George M. Logan, assigned as commanding [illegible] the Nurse Corps.

February 5, left Baule.

February 6, arrived at Brest, Camp Kerhuen.

February 22, embarked from Brest on naval transport Great Northern.

March 3, arrival at New York.

Captain Logan relieved from duty.

Nurse Corps reported to Hotel Albert for demobilization, returning to their respective homes at varying dates during March, 1919.

HOME SERVICE

Through the Home Service Section, Department of Civilian Relief, the New Orleans Chapter has taken care of the families of the soldiers, sailors, and marines, and has acted as agent, friend, and counsellor in many questions that naturally arise when the man of the family has been suddenly called away. Home Service of the American Red Cross stands as the guardian of the families of our fighting men. The Red Cross, through this section, gives willingly, and at all times, friendly personal help, comfort and sympathy to those dear ones the fighting men have left behind. The Red Cross stands ready to help the family of any man in military service, no matter whether he is in the regular army, national army, national guard, navy, marines, aviation, or engineering corps, as well as the families of doctors, nurses, orderlies and ambulance drivers. The families of allied soldiers, of aliens, and of civilians wounded or killed in war activity are also its beneficiaries.

In cases of need, after prompt investigation, the Red Cross has supplied necessary assistance, has looked after the receipt of allotments, allowances, compensation and insurance from the government, and has taken as far as possible, when called on, the place of the absent head of the family. The Red Cross has given advice and assistance through its Legal Aid Committee regarding rents, mortgages, insurance, et cetera; through its Medical Committee, regarding sickness and hospital service, when families needed such assistance, and has given generally the service required in the many family questions which arose.

This required 26,342 personal visits, mainly in distant parts of New Orleans, and it is a tribute to the effectiveness of this work that no complaints have been heard of destitution or suffering in our community among the families of the men who went to the front to save us from the common enemy. Many men, before leaving for service, brought their families to Red Cross headquarters and acquainted them with the workers to whom they would come for guidance in the event the necessity presented itself.

The Home Service Section of the New Orleans Chapter opened in September, 1917. The important preliminary work was instituted by Mrs. Lucille Egbert in the capacity of Secretary. At the outset there was a weekly budget of $18.50. Of this sum, $15.00 comprised the Secretary's salary, and the remainder, $3.50, covered the allowance to the first family in this branch of the work. At first no one could [illegible] the extent of the task that lay ahead. The average individual [illegible] little need for the Red Cross to take up such work, for it ha[illegible]

advertised that the Government was going to do more than any Government had ever done for its people in the time of war. People generally believed that no one who had dependents would be called by the draft boards, and that if any man with dependents went, the Federal schedule of allotments and allowances would be ample. The Executive Committee and the Committee entrusted with the management and development of the Home Service Section, however, foresaw the many complications for which no fixed schedule could adequately provide, and the New Orleans Chapter followed the lead of the National headquarters and established the Home Service Section on a permanent basis. The work has steadily grown with the growth of the Army and Navy. At present the office handling this work occupies the whole of the second floor of headquarters. For many months the Section had been located in the building 806 Gravier Street, the space being donated by the Hibernia Bank & Trust Company.

To give the reader some idea as to the great volume of work accomplished in this department, it might be well to mention that there are frequently more than 250 calls at the office in a day. In addition to the regular staff, 132 volunteers have given their services and relations have been maintained with approximately 5,500 families requiring visits, co-operation and advice. More than 15,000 individuals have been furnished with information.

Letters have been written for thousands and services of a varied character have been given to a great number of other dependents.

Home Service strives to keep up the morale of the men in service by helping to maintain the morale of his family at home. It strives to be the nations' assurance that no enlisted man's family will suffer from lack of any essentials that it is able to provide. In order to link the family in Home Service care with the man in service there has been established in every camp, cantonment, and training station in this country a Home Service agent who acts as the camp receiver of confidences. In this way the National and local departments co-operate in a desire faithfully to serve the fighting man.

That the Home Service Section will continue actively in its field of usefulness for an indefinite period is clearly indicated in the following, which is part of a statement recently issued from National headquarters:

"It is recognized by the War Council and the general management that during the period of demobilization, Home Service is occupying a position of greater importance than ever. The work of Home Service, as already outlined, has assumed an obligation which will only be liquidated when the Army is completely demobilized, and all the dislocations which war has brought to soldiers' and sailors' families have been met. The extent of the work of Home Service has increased rather than diminished with the signing of the armistice. Questions

of morale on the part of soldiers and their families, with the pressing duty of war removed, are more difficult of solution; legal and business questions, held in abeyance by the Civil Rights Act and by the general good-will engendered while the actual conflict was on, bring a new series of problems."

The statement further reads "The importance of keeping up governmental insurance, while no less important, is no longer obvious to

CHARLES I. DENECHAUD
Chairman Home Service Section.

the soldiers. A great many problems have arisen dealing with disabled soldiers, while the whole question of the re-employment of returning soldiers is before the country. In this latter regard, the United States Employment Service has asked the American Red Cross to co-operate with it in finding employment for disabled men in service. Not only does the obligation and the volume of work continue great, but it must be carried on by a country no longer stimulated by the menace of war and its great unifying effect. Such contractions and retrenchments as may be desirable in some other directions are not applicable to the work of the Department of Civilian Relief during this period."

The general opinion among Red Cross workers the country over is that peace means only greater work to perform. Some modification may be necessary, due to the change from a war to peace basis, still it is expected that the work now undertaken promises to be as great in volume as it is in importance. Red Cross workers feel that it is both a privilege and an opportunity to do for the welfare of the families of our soldiers, sailors, and marines. The Red Cross will stand by the families of our fighting men as long as they may need our help.

One of the most difficult tasks in Home Service work is that of meeting a client. Often the entire relations between the Red Cross and the family are colored by this first meeting. A grief-laden mother, a crippled old father, or an immature youth, is not always able to tell strangers at once of immediate needs, and it is this gap that the interviewer must cross. Courtesy, tact, and sympathy win from the client all the necessary information, and when she departs it is usually with an expression of relief and new encouragement.

The human side of Home Service work should appeal strongly to the reader. To begin with, Home Service workers do not wear uniforms, the idea being to attract the least possible attention in visiting clients as the Red Cross does not cause any family any embarrassment. A uniform or some distinguishing mark would attract the attention of the next-door neighbor. There is no ostentatious glory offered as a reward for hard work on the part of the personnel of the Home Service Section, but those who stay in the work a sufficiently long period learn that it carries its reward with it in the kindlier understanding of human nature.

An old woman whose only son had been in the navy many years, had been living in seclusion and discomfort until the Red Cross Home Service visitor found her. Immediately the aged woman was provided with all necessities and was given attention by our visitor, who accompanied the client to a clinic so she could receive the proper medical attention. When an accident took the client to a hospital, the Home Service visitor brought her a small silver service pin, which she proudly wore. "For fifteen years," said the old woman, "nobody but you, my dear, has ever cared."

A few years ago, in an Alabama city, a man separated from his family due to his intemperate habits. After that, the wife, without his knowledge, came to New Orleans and managed, by hard work, to keep the wolf from the door. Then the war came. The man went into the army, and it was the making of him. The regular habits of army life, the physical necessity for holding himself up, brought back his self-respect, and he determined to reform.

Through a friend, the soldier learned his wife was in this city. He did not know where she lived, but was told that a certain post office

box received her mail. Instead of writing to her, he telegraphed the Home Service Section of the Red Cross requesting that a visit be made to post office box No. ——. The request was somewhat unusual; however, it constituted a service, and we lost no time in ascertaining that the letter box was in a name other than that furnished by the soldier, and not until the soldier's telegram was followed by a letter explaining more fully the circumstances did we finally succeed in locating the wife. She became convinced that the soldier-husband was worth another trial. Soon the soldier came to see the wife. They were reconciled, and, if one may judge by the husband's attitude, the reunion unquestionably will be a lasting one. Before returning to camp the soldier remarked to our visitor "I wouldn't blame my wife for anything she might have done me. Thanks to the Red Cross, we have been brought together. We shall live happy. God bless the Red Cross and the Red Cross workers—angels, all of them."

A few years ago, a New Orleans boy enlisted in the Navy. After serving the required period, he was discharged at another port. He did not return home. His mother heard nothing from him for many months. The mail brought an official envelop from the War Risk Insurance containing a policy. The mother hurried to the Home Service Section, and, after the usual delay, the Red Cross located the boy in France. He was fighting for his country, and at the same time made ample provisions for his mother's future comfort in the event his participation in the world conflict terminated fatally.

During the "flu" epidemic in October, 1918, there was a family of six, five of whom were down from this illness, and the only one able to be of service was a young girl who had recently been discharged from an operation. She had nursed the family until she was exhausted. The doctors were so busy the girl was unable to secure medical service for several days. She had no phone to call for help. In her distress she went to the sidewalk, half expecting to find help. And while she pondered over the situation, heart-broken and despondent, a neighbor, whom the girl did not know, approached her, and, noticing the tear-stained face, asked what the matter was. This was at a time when so much sickness and bereavement was in the community that the conventional necessity for acquaintance was forgotten.

The woman heard the story and, returning to her home, made known the situation to the Red Cross Service. That same day a volunteer visitor who had suffered a bereavement from this epidemic, went through a storm to lend her assistance to the family in need. While it seemed impossible to relieve the sufferers, all of the family recovered with the single exception of a son.

All work in the Home Service Section is by no means sad. Cupid—Little Dan Cupid—is made to do his share. In the summer of 1918, a soldier came home from camp on a furlough to be married, and finding himself short of funds, he appealed to the friendly Red

Cross visitor, who knew the family. Finding a romance within easy reach, the visitor was enthusiastic to such an extent that she did not even share it with the office, but, instead, she provided a marriage license as a wedding gift.

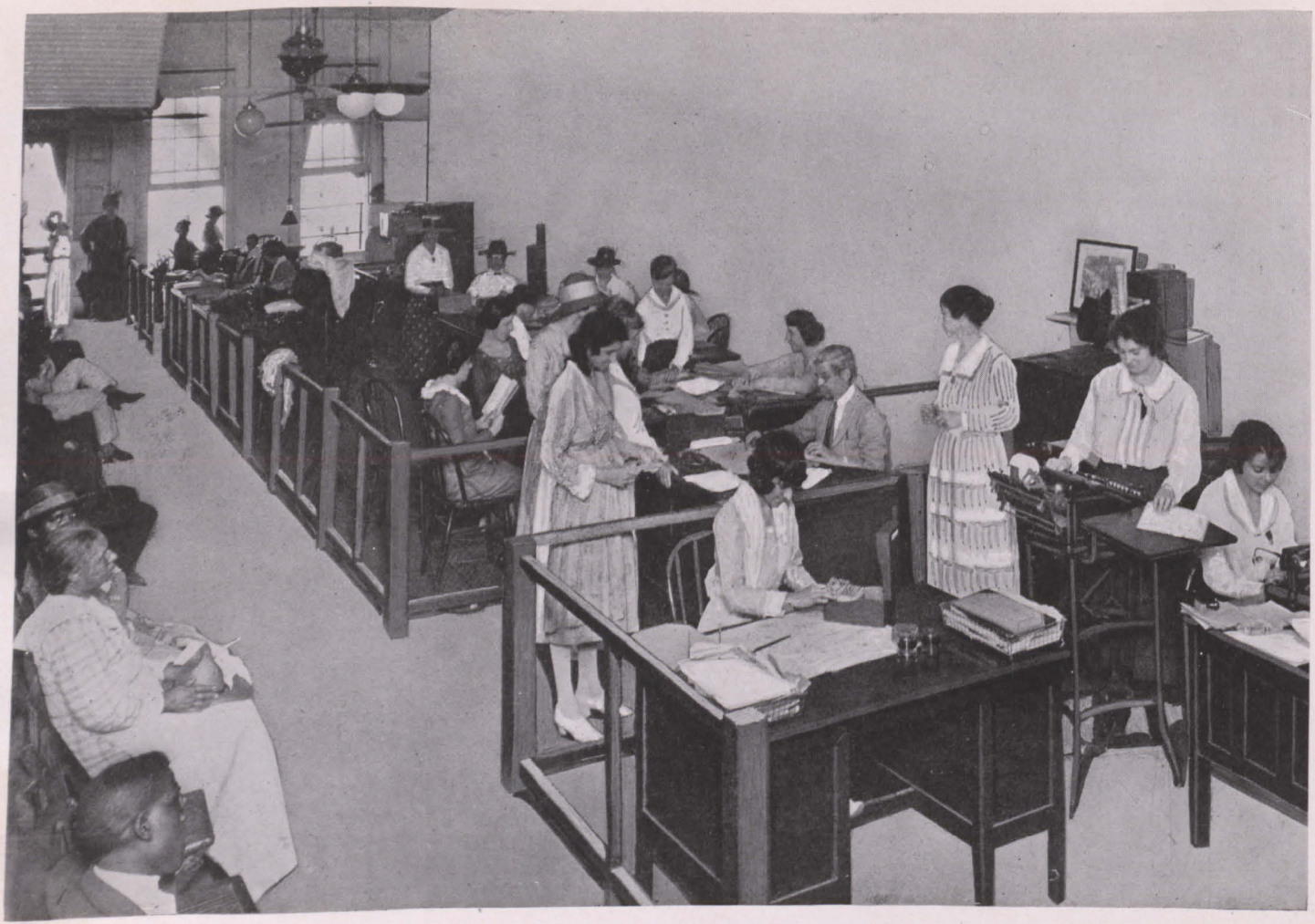
On another occasion an attractive little girl called at the office and bashfully poured out her tale of woe. She was engaged to a soldier stationed at one of the New Orleans camps, but his home was far from the city. The soldier-lover was to be transferred to another camp on the following day. He had thought it best to postpone the ceremony until his discharge from the army. The girl, however, was overcome with fear that should he leave and again mingle among his own people he would forget her. The Home Service Section immediately got in touch with the soldier. A heart-to-heart talk with him convinced the worker there was no real obstacle to an immediate marriage. Within a few hours from the time the forlorn maiden first came to our office her confidant, who acted as bridesmaid, was bidden a farewell by the bride and bridegroom, the latter appearing pleased that his mind had been made up for him.

Sometimes humor treads close on the heels of tragedy, and romance, as in real life, comes to the Red Cross workers in situations that are relieved by touches as carefully worked out as those in the dramas of the speaking stage. One day a woman called at the Home Service office, bringing a few documents and saying that her husband was in the army and had told her to bring her troubles, including her marriage license to the "Greatest Mother."

A telegram reached this office from one of the cantonments asking what hour had been set for the funeral of a certain man. His sister sent the query. She was without funds and wanted to borrow money from the Red Cross to make the trip. A visitor was immediately sent to the address given, and the answer was sent back that there was no need of hurry, as the man showed no symptoms of dying.

On another occasion a telegram came to verify the serious illness of a baby of a colored soldier stationed at a Northern camp. The investigator discovered that the brother of the soldier's grandmother, a man about 60 years, had been ailing for some time. The sick man was known to his intimate friends by the sobriquet of "Babe." We never learned whether the soldier's native inarticulateness had caused him to pour into the sympathetic ears of the Red Cross representatives in camp his awful anxiety about the welfare of "Babe" without being able to make clear who "Babe" was, or whether he was intentionally playing on the word to get a furlough to which he was not entitled.

Many stories might be told illustrating the true neighborly feeling of the Home Service, but it is sufficient to say that when so capable and efficient an organization as the Red Cross takes the burden of home cares off of the enlisted man, no greater service can be rendered



GENERAL VIEW OF HOME SERVICE SECTION,
Now one of the most active branches of the New Orleans Chapter.

to man or country. Home Service work is one of the greatest Red Cross activities this side of actual warfare, for it is entrusted not alone with the fighting man, but also with those for whom it has been left to keep the home lights burning. "Home Service is making a vital contribution towards a realization of the goals of democracy," as one of the Red Cross workers recently wrote. Through its good offices democracy leaves the plane of the academic and idealistic and becomes a practical actuality. This service, through the myriad opportunities for human sympathy and quick response to human needs, bridges over many a gap in the social structure. As a result there are developing new social contacts based on a mutual understanding that are deep and vital. Continuing, this writer said, "One may well ask wherein is to be found the cause for this most valuable by-product of a service that has in itself a sufficient reason for its existence. A desire to help one's fellowman is no new impulse; ways and means for giving expression to this impulse have been built up carefully and intelligently. Is not the new note then to be found in the growth of the spirit that pervades the Red Cross? This spirit had its rise in Christianity, has been nurtured in social service, and to-day finds a world-wide expression in the Red Cross! The Red Cross is the great possession held in common. We may all belong; many of us do."

By perfecting the work in all departments, the present executive management is now in a position to render far greater service to the families and the men who have returned from duty. Each department is thoroughly organized, a modern system of accounting properly installed, and many other improvements made which means quicker dispatch of the important business of so great an organization as the Red Cross. The work in this department covers every known activity. The department is called upon to find all sorts of lost articles from jewelry to prodigal sons. One day a letter came from a Red Cross officer in Texas telling us that a discharged soldier there had, when he enlisted, left some diamonds and jewelry with a friend in New Orleans. The friend did not send the valuables, nor would he answer letters bearing on the subject. The Home Service visitor called on the friend and heard rather a contrary version of the affair; but, at least, she secured the diamonds, watch and chain, which were immediately sent to the soldier-owner in Texas.

The Home Service Section of the New Orleans Chapter has rendered miscellaneous service from September, 1917, to May 31, 1919, to 6,304 families. The amount of relief distributed in that period was $56,647.43, a comparatively small sum of money when the great amount of good accomplished is taken into consideration. The whole expenditure of the period indicated was $72,736.96. This covers the cost of the Home Service work, the "After Care" department, and the successful conduct of the Home Service Section as a whole.

The following table shows the number of families helped each month in the year through miscellaneous service, and through informa-

tion only, and the amount of monthly relief dispensed by the Home Service Section from the date of organization to May 31, 1919:

Date—	Misc. Service.	Information Only.	Relief.
Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, 1917, inclusive	62	*	$1,441.55
January, 1918	95	2	1,529.09
February, 1918	135	*	1,780.96
March, 1918	124	2	2,223.39
April, 1918	182	50	2,111.29
May, 1918	502	15	4,211.98
June, 1918	622	30	3,673.82
July, 1918	901	98	2,948.59
August, 1918	1,071	53	3,327.86
September, 1918	1,313	152	3,423.39
October, 1918	1,526	264	3,416.41
November, 1918	5,780	334	4,811.72
December, 1918	1,928	249	4,303.04
January, 1919	1,945	342	4,077.03
February, 1919	2,020	193	3,633.07
March, 1919	2,432	247	3,342.60
April, 1919	2,733	283	3,519.77
May, 1919	3,596	250	3,295.22

*Unrecorded.

Captain Robert G. Guerard served as first Chairman of the Home Service or Civilian Relief Section of this Chapter. He was succeeded, upon acceptance of his resignation, by Charles I. Denechaud, with Stuart A. Seelye as Vice-Chairman. Mrs. Lucille Egbert was first Secretary. She was succeeded by Mrs. H. K. Williams, who subsequently became head of the important Department of First Interview. The late Mortimer N. Wisdom served as Secretary for a brief period, but retired because of ill health. Miss Elizabeth M. Dinwiddie next served as Secretary, and the present Executive Secretary is Secretary and General Manager of the New Orleans Chapter, serving directly under the Executive Committee. Mrs. Mignon O'Donnell is Assistant Secretary, and is in charge of the general correspondence, while Miss Winifred T. Leppert is Assistant to the Executive Secretary. William Ray is Cashier.

Supervision of the field work in this section is under Miss Alice Wood, assisted by Miss Ruth E. Levy. In this department, the following serve as visitors: Miss A. Evelyn Thompson, Miss Adele Duggan, Mrs. J. Harris Duncan, Mrs. V. Olivier, Miss Stella Cahn, and Mrs. B. C. Gray.

The "After Care" work is under the direction of Miss Lydia Finley, assisted by Mrs. Mary Mauberret and Lawrence Wilson.

W. W. Westerfield is head of the Legal Aid Department in the Red Cross Service. Eugene Stanley, Assistant District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans, served as one of the principal aids in this department. Other members of the Legal Aid Committee are the following: Monte M. Lemann, Charles A. Duchamp, Benj. W. Kernan, Johnston Armstrong, Wynne G. Rogers, Philip S. Gidiere, William A. Bell, John J. Reilly, John Davey, and W. J. Waguespeck.

Isaac Heller is the official Notary of the Home Service Section.

Dr. Denegre Martin is Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee, while Dr. A. Mattes is the Chief Medical Inspector.

The Consultation Committee is composed of the following: Mrs. Benj. Ory, Mrs. I. D. Stafford, Miss Mary Tebo, Miss Mary Boutcher, Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr., Mrs. Charles Manson, and Miss Minnie Wexler.

At different periods in the organization the following served as volunteer visitors, rendering splendid service at all times: Mrs. C. K. Bronson, Mrs. C. S. Bauman (died in service), Mrs. Wm. Block, Mrs. B. C. Brittan, Miss Lucy Blackshear, Miss Bendernagle, Miss B. V. Brasher, Mrs. John Clegg, Miss Stella Cahn, Mrs. C. O. Chunn, Miss Margaret Collins (overseas), Mrs. Emil Chris, Miss Mary B. Collins, Mrs. Sidney Cross, Mrs. Cosu, Mrs. Cucullu, Mrs. Conery, Miss Esther Cooley, Mrs. J. Harris Duncan, Mrs. J. D. LeBlanc, Mrs. DeTreville, Miss Florence Dymond, Mrs. Oscar Dowling, Miss Edna Danziger, Miss D'Estrempes, Mrs. John B. Elliot, Mrs. E. Emling, Miss Edith Folger, Miss L. J. Barbara Flores, Mrs. Joseph Friend, Miss Hattie Fowler, Miss Edna Faust, Mrs. Max Feingold, Mrs. C. L. Foster, Mrs. James D. Grant, Mrs. F. C. Gandolfo, Miss Gauche, Miss Rita Goldstein, Miss Godchaux, Miss Alice Coodall, Mrs. B. C. Griffith, Mrs. Edw. Greenlaw, Mrs. Ella Guedry, Miss May D. Grace, Mrs. R. Hartman, Mrs. L. A. Henline, Miss Merle Huye, Miss Anna Lee Hanley, Mrs. Hamburger, Mrs. D. F. Holmes, Mrs. E. Healy, Mrs. Harry L. Hopkins, Mrs. Ben Isaacs, Mrs. J. Indest, Mrs. A. F. Jacobs, Miss Mary D. Jones, Miss Ellie Jamison, Miss Eleanor Jacob, Mrs. W. L. Kendall, Mrs. Dan Levy, Miss Magda Layton (overseas), Mrs. F. S. Lambert, Mrs. B. T. Ledbetter, Miss K. Labouisse, Miss Ruth Levy, Mrs. L. P. Landis, Mrs. E. Lob, Miss Stephania Levert, Miss Nancy Lea, Mrs. R. S. Manley, Mrs. Mary Mauberret, Miss Hilda Modinger, Mrs. C. A. Marx, Mrs. A. J. Moloney, Mrs. E. M. May, Mrs. James Murphy, Miss Mary Miller, Mrs. S. Morris, Mrs. R. Monguillot, Mrs. Robert McCarten, Mrs. MacDonnell, Mrs. Robert Moore, Miss Stella Malynn, Miss Adelaide Newcomb, Miss Norah Havra, Mrs. N. P. Nelson, Mrs. Alex O'Donnell, Mrs. V. Olivier, Miss Bluma Oppenheim, Mrs. Benjamin Ory, Miss Elsie Oberdorfer, Mrs. H. C. Parker, Miss Eloise Patout, Mrs. Richard Persons, Mrs. Henry O. Penick, Mrs. W. R. Rollins, Miss Blanche Roach, Mrs. L. C. Reed, Mrs. Edward Rodd, Mrs. L. Richardson, Mrs. J. V. Shelby, Mrs. Stanworth, Miss Mildred Samuel, Mrs.

Wm. V. Seeber, Miss Flora Simmons, Miss Maude Seidenbach, Mrs. P. A. Saunders, Mrs. I. D. Stafford, Mrs. Grace Stevenson, Mrs. Carroll Stevenson, Mrs. J. A. Tillotson, Mrs. Frank Tipping, Miss Evelyn Thompson, Miss Mary Tebo, Mrs. K. R. Upton, Miss Rosalie Urquhart, Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Miss Minnie Wexler (overseas), Mrs. G. R. Westfelt, Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Thomas Westfeldt, Mrs. George Williams, Mrs. John D. Wilkinson.

Colored Volunteer Visitors—Miss Dora Guidhard, Mrs. Lizzie Hawkins, Mrs. V. C. Hurst, Miss Leona Johnson, Miss Angeline Lewis, Mrs. Louise J. Ross, Miss N. O. Spriggins, and Miss E. N. Williams.

AFTER CARE

Perfection in organization and efficient service to all clients being the outstanding feature of the American Red Cross, the New Orleans Chapter set about at an early date to equip its "After Care" Department in a manner that would result in the most beneficial help to those depending upon the Red Cross to assist them in getting government financial aid and training in recognition of the faithful services they performed. It is in the After Care Department that all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their families are invited to come and lay bare their individual problems. These problems are to be overcome, so that the individual concerned may again take up his civil life.

Since the establishing of the After Care Branch, 800 men have been assisted, and a high-class service rendered to about 500 dependent families. A large percentage of the men applying for assistance were discharged from camps in this country because of tuberculosis. Many such cases were discharged shortly after the draft. At first, the belief was that such individuals were not entitled to compensation. In other instances, men had been away from home for long periods and had received their discharge papers marked "Not in line of duty," and where it would be useless to ask for compensation. Later, however, the War Risk Insurance Bureau ruled that all persons discharged for disability could apply for compensation. In a number of instances where the discharge paper read "Not in line of duty," compensation would still be granted, as the official examination of men at the time of their enlistment showed that they were fit for military service.

It became the duty of the Home Service Section to reach these men and acquaint them with their rights under the new ruling and advise them concerning the continuance of their government insurance, and as far as possible to assist them and their families in the process of readjustment to civil life. To met these conditions, and in line with the general policy of the Executive Committee, well-trained workers were assigned to the After Care Department. The department is headed by Miss Lydia Finley, and the field work performed by Mrs. Mary Mauberret and Lawrence Wilson. The department functions through those workers, and, like all other activities of the New Orleans Chapter, the work is directly under the supervision of the General Manager, who, in turn, reports to the Chairman and the Executive Committee.

The After Care Department not only handles the cases of men who own individual and personal problems, but also those where

there are immediate family difficulties. As an illustration: If, during the man's absence, difficulties have arisen which now he is at a loss to solve, he may come to the After Care desk for advice. The Legal and Medical Departments of the Home Service Section are at his disposal. If he is unable to manage the family finances pending his first pay, the Red Cross will arrange a loan. If the uniformed man has been discharged because of physical disability incurred in line of duty, this service will advise him how to file his papers for compensation and insurance. The Red Cross is closely allied to the Federal Board of Vocational Education, and when a man is eligible to compensation and elects to take a course of training which will better fit him to cope with civil life, the Red Cross stands ready to encourage his family, as well as the individual.

A wife whose husband has made the last sacrifice, may be at a loss to adjust her own and the children's lives without the counsel of the husband and father. "No duty more sacred than this can come to this department for care and kindly help," to use the words of Helen M. Colwell in a recent article on "The After Care Department's Function," and which appeared in the Chicago Chapter Bulletin. The wife will be advised how to secure the finances which the government has provided for the dependents of its heroes. If necessary she will be assisted by the Red Cross with funds pending the receipt of the Government money. In many instances where it becomes necessary to advance money to such dependents, the dependent or client asks that the advance be recorded as a loan. "I want to pay back the money to the Red Cross," is a typical statement made by many women who apply to the Greatest Mother for financial assistance. Where it is not possible for the beneficiary to make a refund on advances, the money is given as a grant and the client relieved of the obligation. Naturally, it is the policy of the Home Service Section to secure as much refund as possible, the purpose being to use the money in assisting other individuals and families. The clients readily understand this, and the result thus far has been gratifying. This is shown in the steady monthly increase in the refund column.

By lending its moral support to the employment bureau of a central organization, and also the employment bureau of the Federal Government, the Red Cross has assisted a number of soldiers, sailors, and marines in securing desirable positions. In numerous instances men discharged from the different fighting branches of the Government were not reinstated in the positions they occupied before enlistment or draft. Some of these cases were brought to the attention of the After Care agent, with the result that the clients were given the old positions. We have not confined ourselves to any special class of work in this connection, but rather rendered service in all cases, and on the whole the result has been most satisfactory.

INFLUENZA

The tragic conditions which were created by the sudden and appalling plague—Spanish influenza—gave the New Orleans Chapter an excellent opportunity to utilize its city-wide organization, and to give additional proof of the courage and unselfishness of its members. Reference is made in another part of this history to the fearless and highly successful work, during the "flu" visitation, of the Canteen, the Sanitary Department, the Women's Department, the Motor Corps, and the Home Service Section. In view of the dangerous character of the disease, the large percentage of mortality, and the tragic and alarming conditions which overtook the community, it is not possible to speak too highly of the men and women who cheerfully braved all of the dangers involved without a moment's thought for their own safety.

When the "flu" broke out in October, 1918, the Chapter Executive Committee, immediately established a nursing bureau at 804 Gravier Street, with Mrs. Mignon O'Donnell, Assistant Secretary of the Home Service Section, in charge. Her assistant was Mrs. Mary Mauberret, a member of the Home Service staff of trained visitors. Soon the force had to be increased, owing to the great demands made upon the bureau throughout the day, and not infrequently through the night. The Chapter opened a register containing the names and addresses of trained nurses and nurses' aids. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the Chapter equipped the emergency hospital in the Sophie Gumbel Home, on the grounds of the Touro-Shakespeare Almshouse, at a cost of $10,000, the use of the building, ideal for the purpose, being secured through the kindly offices of Albert Kraemer.

Provision was made for the reception and treatment of white and colored patients, and, as a result of the operation of the emergency hospital, the lives of thousands of men, women, and children, too poor to receive medical treatment at home, were saved. In addition to the emergency hospital, the Chapter conducted four convalescent hospitals, one in the Knights of Columbus building, another in the Moose Home, the third at the Southern Yacht Club, and the fourth in the Provident Hospital.

Through this nursing bureau, 5110 families were furnished the services of 100 trained nurses and 806 practical nurses who were assigned by the Red Cross to the "flu" sufferers.

Where families could not meet the expense of this service, the Red Cro paid the bill.

re families were too poor to buy medicine, the Red Cross fur-
r necessary article.

Where families could not buy food, the Red Cross provided everything the family could have in the line of foodstuff.

The Red Cross nursing force visited 500 homes.

In all, 5655 patients benefited through the operation of the bureau and the emergency hospital.

So that the people of all classes could buy milk at reasonable prices, the Red Cross, through its Canteen and the Women's Department, established milk stations at different points. While the activity was not confined to any particular class, the chairman of the special "flu" committee, St. Clair Adams, directed that the greatest attention be paid the poor in the tenement districts. Here the Red Cross furnished hot soup and foodstuff in general. Charles I. Denechaud, Chairman of the Home Service Section, directed the civilian movement at the emergency hospital, where so much effective work was successfully accomplished, while Stuart A. Eeelye, J. H. Eastin, and the Executive Secretary assisted Mr. Adams at Chapter Headquarters in the direction of the fight against the fearful epidemic.

The successful campaign against the spread of the "flu" was made possible to a great extent with the assistance of Harry L. Hopkins, Director of Civilian Relief, and other officers and attaches of the Gulf Division. George Bright, Junior Ludlow, Allen Borden, and others contributed their valuable time to the work of relieving suffering humanity in one of the most dangerous visitations of disease in the history of the country.

The late Henry F. Baldwin rendered the Red Cross and the "flu" victims a character of service that made it possible for this society to give assistance to the greatest number. Throughout the strenuous campaign, Mr. Baldwin not only gave the use of his automobile, but he himself drove the machine, braving all the dangers of the contagious disease. Mr. Baldwin reported each morning at the nursing bureau, and spent practically the whole day and part of the night taking nurses on hurry calls. He was a volunteer in the cause of suffering humanity and our report would be incomplete without this distinguishing mark being paid to his unselfish work during the period of sadness and depression which cast gloom over the community. In his death, the Red Cross lost one of its best volunteer workers, and it is nothing more than our plain duty to reverently pay our respect to the memory of Henry F. Baldwin.

CANTEEN

Due to the character of work assigned to the Canteen Service, this branch of the New Orleans Chapter appears more generally in public than any other Red Cross activity, and no feature of the "Greatest Mother" has accomplished more to popularize the organization than the Canteen. No branch of the service has been more active, nor has any department done more to provide for the comfort of the soldiers, sailors, and marines on their way to camp, to the point of embarkation, and again on their return from overseas duty. It was the Canteen that met the troop trains during the cold winter days. It was the Canteen that served America's defenders when they were not allowed to leave the train. Rain or sunshine, the Canteen was found attending the soldiers and sailors. They operated their own trucks, prepared and served palatable meals to men who, in most instances, did not have the motherly attention all brave men crave.

The Canteen Service of the New Orleans Chapter gained an enviable reputation for "knowing how" from the day the women met the first troop train. The Canteen was organized on November 1, 1917, and has been actively engaged in the service each day since. Mrs. Rufus E. Foster, Miss Marion Monroe, and Mrs. Philip Werlein are responsible for the perfecting of the plans of organization, and in recognition of Mrs. Foster's ability as an organizer she was made Director of the Canteen Service in the Gulf Division, comprising Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, after serving the Chapter Canteen in the capacity of Commandant. Miss Monroe, after many months of strenuous work as Captain, succeeded Mrs. Foster as Commandant. She served in that capacity until the latter part of 1918, when she left for overseas service.

Upon Miss Monroe's retirement to accept the overseas post, Mrs. Herman Blum, an active and energetic Canteen volunteer, served as Acting Commandant. Subsequently, Mrs. William S. Palfrey was elected Commandant by the Chapter Executive Committee, and, like her predecessors, filled the position in a manner that won the highest praise and the lasting gratitude of thousands of uniformed men who were guests of the Red Cross en route to and from camp shortly after demobilization. Mrs. Palfrey was succeeded by Mrs. W. E. Weeks, present Commandant, under whose direction the Canteen workers fed thousands of soldiers and sailors at the different railroad stations and in the Canteen headquarters.

At different periods in their work, the commandants were assisted by business men among them Albert Kraemer, who served as purchasing agent, Eli T. Watson, W. W. Westerfield, O. B. Webb, I. T.

Rhea, Roy Terrell, W. H. Henderson and Frank S. Walshe, the latter now serving as Chairman of the Canteen Committee, Department of Military Relief. In addition, each commandant had an adjutant and several assistant commandants, captains of the day, lieutenants, and as many as 200 faithful volunteer workers. The organization, from the very beginning, was perfected along military lines, the commandant in charge maintaining the strictest discipline. This, no doubt, to an appreciable extent, accounts for the remarkable success of the New Orleans Canteen, known to-day throughout America and in many different parts of Europe. The American soldiers and sailors have spread the fame of our Canteen, and every citizen of New Orleans should be proud of the Chapter's Canteen Service.

Canteen Service does not mean merely the serving of coffee and buns to the tired soldiers, not by any means. The women have taken care of wounded uniformed men. They have brought together families that had been separated for years. They have brought lost sons to anxiously awaiting parents. They have nursed the sick and wounded at railroad stations, in the Canteen headquarters, and in the hospitals. They have cheered a soldier who may have been unfortunate enough to suffer the loss of his mother, and who arrived too late to pay the last tribute to the dead. Your Canteen women have acted as escorts to seriously wounded men coming to New Orleans from overseas and unable to travel alone. These same women have escorted the mentally dead to hospitals at distant points. They have mended the clothes of the fighters—all with a cheerful heart and a patriotic willingness that made all soldiers and sailors regard the Red Cross as the "Greatest Mother."

The great object of the Canteen Service is to give good cheer to our men, and to make them feel and understand that the people of the United States appreciate their patriotism. "Everything else," remarked one our Canteen workers, "is merely incidental."

The Canteen Service includes an information desk at the different railroad stations where officers and men, the majority of them now returning to camp for demobilization, others on sad missions, and still others going home to mother, father, sweetheart and friends, may obtain the information and direction they seek.

The Canteen, on many occasions, assisted in conveying sick soldiers to the hospital at the Jackson Barracks and to Touro Infirmary. The management of the Touro Infirmary gave splendid co-operation to the Red Cross in receiving and treating many men who were unable to continue the journey upon arrival in New Orleans.

"It's interesting work," remarked one of the information girls. "You have no idea how many things we are asked and how many people seeing what we are doing want to have a hand in it. Our experiences have been varied, but at no time was the work [illegible] have we one regret because of any unpleasant occurrence.

present Commandants of the New Orleans Chapter's Canteen Service: Miss
William S. Palfrey, Mrs. W. E. Weeks and Mrs. (Judge) Rufus

This little incident will furnish an excellent idea as to the work accomplished at the stations. One day one of the girls found a soldier who had missed his train. He was going to his father's funeral, and his furlough was up in three days. The poor chap had never traveled before, and he was huddled on the bench sobbing like a child.

"The Canteen literally took charge of him," continued the speaker. "The Red Cross telegraphed his officer; took the soldier to a hotel, saw that he had dinner, and called for him the following day and put him on the train. The boy made the funeral and returned to camp before the expiration of his furlough.

"Are the boys grateful?" the Canteener was asked.

"Grateful! Yes, every one of them," she replied. "The service rendered by the Canteen makes them feel that the whole country is back of them, whether they need any actual assistance or not."

In support of this, Canteen headquarters is flooded each day with letters and postcards from the soldiers, sailors, and marines who were guests of the organization during a short stay in the metropolis of the South. The messages are most expressive of appreciation, and indicate, to the entire satisfaction of the management of the Red Cross, that no mistake had been made when this wonderful service was inaugurated. On many occasions the Canteen Service relieved officers and men of very embarrassing circumstances because of lack of provisions, lack of medical equipment for emergencies that might have arisen en route. The Red Cross has been most liberal in this respect, and on numerous occasions the men were not only served at the station or in headquarters, but they were given boxes of food to carry them until the next stop where the Red Cross Canteen would meet them. The New Orleans Canteen made frequent use of telegraph wires and long-distance telephone to insure proper treatment by the Canteen at distant points to wounded and sick soldiers.

Overseas soldiers were reluctant to relate their experiences in France. Many of them were in the fighting in the Argonne, Chateau Thierry, and other points in "No Man's Land," but they would prefer to discuss the heroic deed of a comrade now lying beneath the soil in far-away France. However, the soldiers freely spoke of the wonderful service of the Red Cross in all its branches, and one story of particular interest and entirely appropriate for repetition here is that of a little child rescued from black despair. The place where this little girl lived was one of desolation. It was reached over almost impassable roads, through devastated country where pestilence and starvation stalked, reaping a horrible harvest.

"One time," the soldier boy said, "this child was happy in a comfortable home. There were a daddy and mother to look after her [illegible] now as she stumbled along in this miserable hole, she never trying, nor eyes and glimpse that fair land of happiness and cheer.

came. Daddy left in a uniform; some strange men took mother away, but because she was a little girl she was able to hide. When she emerged from hiding, the little family home was a blackened ruin. The whole village was in the same condition, but this little girl, a mere child, hung on, like thousands of others, hoping mother would return.

"Crusts of bread—no not even that, but worse—were her daily portion. The gutters and fields replaced her cozy little bed. No one cared what became of her, yet she looked and was exactly like the little girls you and I know and love.

"One winter day, when hunger pains and the cold had become unbearable, there arrived in the village strange men and women, with a strange flag. Again the child went into hiding, but this time the men found her and brought her to the home where strange flags flew. Hot soup was on the table; clothing was there for the little girl. She was given a bed, a real blanket, and everything possible was done to make her comfortable. And there she found hundreds of others whom she knew, all sheltered, fed, and rescued from black despair by the flag of the American Red Cross. Truly the people of France, Belgium, Italy and other points, like the American soldiers, sailors, and marines, are thankful and very grateful to the Canteen and every branch of the American Red Cross. Without the "Greatest Mother," God only knows what would have become of us. My message to the people of New Orleans, to the people of the whole United States, is that they contribute liberally at all times, not only during drives, to the maintenance fund of this wonderful of all humanitarian societies."

Many other tearful tales of actual scenes in France could be repeated. The above, however, is sufficient as a timely illustration of true service. One thing is certain, and that is, the American Red Cross has done its duty, has answered every call made upon it in this and every community in the United Stataes, and more especially in Europe, where intensive work in every branch of the Red Cross service is now being carried out.

The work of the New Orleans Canteen probably was more difficult than any other Red Cross Canteen in the United States, because New Orleans is without a central railroad station. Instead the passenger terminals, four in number, are located in different parts, making it doubly difficult when the Canteen receives two important calls at the same hour. But, notwithstanding this rather serious handicap, the women accomplished their work in such an efficient manner as to win praise of the men and Red Cross headquarters. This success is due wholly to the excellent management of the Canteen on the part of the competent officials and the splendid spirit of co-operation on the part of the privates composing the personnel of this well-organized body. D ng day and night duty was a common occurrence in the New Orleans nteen. This was especially pronounced in the hot summer months en the membership was reduced to half the original number, but

those who remained "on the job" did not mind the extra work and went about the task most cheerfully. It was all wonderful, the manner in which the noble women responded to the call of the New Orleans Chapter.

Following is a record of the service rendered the soldiers, sailors, and marines by the Red Cross Canteen of the New Orleans Chapter:

Meals served at Canteen	29,872
Meals served at troop trains	41,823
Convalescent soldiers and sailors	1,396
Information, cigarettes and postcards given at railroad stations	22,179
Service by Algiers Canteen	6,500
Service by Colored Canteen (approximate)	30,000
Total	131,770

These figures cover the period from the date of organization, November 1, 1917, to June 30, 1919, both inclusive. The record is that of the Main Headquarters, the Algiers Canteen, and the Colored Canteen.

As an illustration of the capability of the New Orleans Canteen, it might be stated that in June, 1919, 20,000 men were furnished food at headquarters and at the railroad stations. This was accomplished at a cost of .09 7-10 cents per man. This is a remarkably low figure when the high standard of food and refreshments served is taken into consideration. That the demands have been heavy is best indicated in the statement that on one day in June more than 4,000 men were given meals and refreshments.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines were not the only ones who were recipients of the attention of the Red Cross Canteen, for the service was extended to the pets of the uniformed men. Included in the list was a goat, a coon, parrots, chickens, dogs and cats. The variety of the work done led to the adoption of the slogan, "The Red Cross can and will do anything."

Families of our fighting men were also taken care of in Canteen headquarters and at the railroad stations.

Following is a list of the present officers of the New Orleans Canteen:

Mrs. W. E. Weeks, Commandant; Mrs. C. P. Ellis, Adjutant.

Assistant Commandants—Mrs. Leon S. Schwartz, Mrs. Benj. Gallant, Mrs. Swan Sullivan, Mrs. Walter C. Flower, Mrs. Warren Woodville, Miss Alice Miller, and Mrs. Delphine Saunders.

Captains—Miss Norma Randolph, Mrs. M. Feingold, Mrs. R. S. Hecht, Mrs. Jeanne Tolson, Mrs. Gus Baldwin, Mrs. Horace Crump, Mrs. J. C. Menefee.

CANTEEN SERVICE

Mrs. W. E. Weeks (center), Commandant, surrounded by faithful workers who have made the New Orleans Chapter Canteen Service one of the most efficient in the United States

Mrs. W. J. Van Hess and Miss Georgiana Herbert serve the Algiers Canteen as Commandant and Secretary, respectively.

At different times since the date of organization of our Canteen the following have served, and some of them are still serving, as privates or canteeners:

Miss Minnie Wexler, Mrs. Charles Monsted, Miss Gladys Smith, Mrs. Charles Sugarman, Mrs. W. B. Capron, Mrs. Nelken, Mrs. Joseph Cohn, Mrs. Nugent Vairin, Miss Sidons Mallam, Mrs. John Labouisse, Mrs. David J. Copeland, Mrs. Paul Aldige, Mrs. Albert Simon, Mrs. Andrew Stewart, Miss Dorothy Spencer, Mrs. James Granger, Mrs. Russell Clark, Mrs. F. J. Weinberger, Miss Marie Louise Patterson, Mrs. N. McGowan, Miss Henrietta McDowan, Miss Maude Heely, Miss Ethel Shirer, Miss Margaret Irwin, Mrs. John C. Pratt, Mrs. Fernand May, Mrs. W. J. Callan, Miss Dorothy Orr, Mrs. Wilmer Johnson, Mrs. Payne Breazeale, Mrs. S. J. White.

Mrs. St. Clair Adams, Miss Edith Aiken, Mrs. S. T. Alcus, Miss Miriam Alexander, Mrs. Celina Allen, Miss Constance Browne, Mrs. Gus Baldwin, Mrs. J. D. Barry, Mrs. Aubrey Bartlett, Miss J. Bartlett, Miss Madeline Bassetti, Miss Margaret Batts, Miss Edith Bayle, Mrs. E. V. Benjamin, Mrs. Bryan Black, Mrs. Herman Blum, Mrs. Jake Blum, Mrs. J. E. Blum, Mrs. Sam Blum, Mrs. Laurence Blum, Miss Mabel Bouden, Mrs. Samuel Bradbury, Miss July Breazeale, Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr., Mrs. J. M. Burguieres, Mrs. Wylie Burnett.

Miss Marcia Caffery, Mrs. Milton Cahn, Mrs. Morton Caldwell, Miss Elizabeth Carroll, Miss Magda Chalaron, Miss Lucy Chaffe, Mrs. Arthur Christy, Miss Clarice Claiborne, Mrs. Walter Claiborne, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Mittie Clark, Mrs. George Clarke, Mrs. Isadore Cohn, Miss Ruth Cohn, Mrs. C. E. Cook, Miss Jennie Crawley, Mrs. Horace Crump, Mrs. Ed. Crusel, Miss Lucile Crusel, Miss Alice Dameron, Miss Hiram Danziger, Miss Joseph De Grange, Miss Grace Denis, Miss Charles Dennery, Mrs. Harry Dennery, Miss Julie Dennery, Miss Rosalie Dufour, Mrs. W. C. Dufour.

Mrs. C. P. Ellis, Mrs. C. P. Ellis, Jr., Mrs. F. W. Ellsworth, Mrs. Victor H. Elsas, Miss Carmen Favrot, Mrs. M. Feingold, Mrs. Paul Felder, Miss Adele Flower, Mrs. Walter Flower, Mrs. W. J. Formento, Miss Kitty Harrison, Mrs. L. F. Hadden, Mrs. W. J. Hardin, Mrs. Edward Haspel, Mrs. Frank B. Hayne, Mrs. J. Hayward, Mrs. R. S. Hecht, Miss Harrison Hester, Mrs. John Hoerner, Mrs. G. A. Hogsett, Jr., Mrs. Jacques Hyman, Miss Jeanne Hyman, Miss Louise Hyman, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Helene Israel, Miss Dorothy Ivens, Miss Rosa Ivens.

Mrs. A. C. Jacobs, Miss Carmelite Janvier, Miss Josephine Janvier, Mrs. Otto Joachim, Miss Dorothy Johnson, Miss Emily Jones, Mrs. M

Kahn, Mrs. S. H. Kahn, Mrs. Gus Katz, Mrs. Arthur Kaufman, Miss Olga Kaufman, Mrs. Henry Keep, Mrs. F. N. Kemp, Miss Rodney Kemp, Miss Elizabeth Keplinger, Mrs. Knoop, Miss Theresa Kohn, Mrs. S. A. Labouisse, Miss Marcelle Lanaux, Mrs. E. Lazard, Mrs. H. Lazard, Mrs. Henry C. Lazard, Mrs. J. C. Lebourgeois, Miss Edith Legendre, Miss Ethelyn Legendre, Miss Stephanie Levert, Miss Leta Levy, Mrs. Sig. Levy, Mrs. Belissa Liebman, Mrs. Tom Lindsey, Miss Retta Lyons, Mrs. Lucien E. Lyons, Miss Sadie Garland, Mrs. E. J. Hotard, Mrs. W. A. Nelson, Mrs. L. C. Hardy, Miss Ella Hotard, Mrs. K. Vallier, Mrs. J. P. Nolan, Mrs. E. C. Andrews, Miss Marjorie Drumm.

CANTEENERS SERVING OVERSEAS MEN EN ROUTE HOME.

Mrs. E. Mabrey, Miss Anna Many, Mrs. David March, Mrs. Donald Marale, Mrs. Paul Marquez, Miss Josephine May, Mrs. Albert Mayer, Mrs. A. Mayer, Mrs. Gus Mayer, Mrs. Robert Mayer, Mrs. J. C. Menefee, Miss Hilda Meyer, Miss Frances Miles, Miss Mary Newman Miles, Miss Alice Miller, Miss Ida Milling, Miss Odelle Milling, Miss Lucia A. Miltenberger, Miss Marion Monroe, Mrs. William Monroe, Mrs. Edna Moore, Mrs. J. U. Morris, Miss Beatrice Moulton, Miss Mary Neilson, Mrs. Edgar Newman, Mrs. Horace Newman, Mrs. J. L. Onorato, Mrs. Devereux O'Reilly, Miss Abbie Orme, Miss Isabelle Orme.

Mrs. Eva Lyons Page, Mrs. William S. Palfrey, Miss Mildred Par[illegible]am, Miss Anna Parsons, Miss Alice Payne, Miss Ruth Pattison, Miss Mildred Penick, Mrs. B. C. Perkins, Mrs. Arsene Perrilliat, Mrs. [illegible] Phelps, Mrs. C. Poitevant, Miss Mildred Post, Mrs. George

Pratt, Mrs. Franklin Pugh, Miss Gladys Randolph, Miss Norma Randolph, Miss Lelia Randolph, Miss Portia Randolph, Miss Frances Raymond, Mrs. S. E. Redfern, Mrs. Charlotte Reily, Miss Edna Rhodes, Miss Marie Rouen.

Mrs. P. F. Sarph, Mrs. H. J. Saunders, Mrs. Albert Schwartz, Mrs. E. S. Schwartz, Mrs. S. J. Shwartz, Miss Margaret Sharp, Miss Flora Simmons, Miss Elise Mason Smith, Miss Marion Smith, Miss S. Souchon, Mrs. E. J. Stearns, Miss Blanche Sterns, Mrs. Rush Strong, Miss Ethel Stone, Mrs. Swan Sullivan, Mrs. J. T. Syme, Miss Dorothy Thompson, Mrs. Jeanne Tolson, Miss Vairin, Miss Marie Celeste Villere.

Mrs. M. Waldhorn, Mrs. R. M. Walmsley, Miss Regina Walshe, Mrs. J. T. Walshe, Miss Alice Watson, Mrs. Eli T. Watson, Mrs. W. E. Weeks, Mrs. Sam Weis, Mrs. Philip Werlein, Mrs. J. C. Werner, Mrs. A. B. Wheeler, Mrs. A. S. White, Mrs. Philip Wilkinson, Miss Clay Williams, Mrs. L. M. Williams, Mrs. Philip Williams, Miss Dorothy Wilmot, Miss Althea Winship, Mrs. L. M. Wolff, Miss Josephine Witherspoon, Miss Minnie Woodville, Mrs. Warren Woodville, Miss Alma Zodiac, Miss Edna Zodiac, Miss Isabel Seymour, Miss Ida Lees Black, Miss Dorothy Rainold, Miss Lewis Warren.

MOTOR CORPS

A retrospective glance in the work of any successful organization is always pleasant, and to remember the activities of the Motor and Ambulance Corps of the New Orleans Chapter is to indeed relieve moments of satisfaction of services well rendered and duty nobly performed. This department was organized during the early history of the Chapter. The plan of organization was perfected by Mrs. Edith L. Haspel, who was elected Captain, and who served in that capacity through the war and long after the signing of the armistice. To Captain Haspel belongs the credit of performance of a most wonderful service, a service that meant a monthly saving to the New Orleans Chapter of hundreds of dollars. Sharing in this credit are upward of a hundred noble women who braved the elements, disregarding the possible contraction of disease in handling the sick and forgetting the dangers of working into the late hours of the night.

Shortly after the Motor Corps, under the chairmanship of Warren Kearny, was organized as an important active branch of the New Orleans Chapter, Captain Haspel secured permission from Mayor Behrman and the Commission Council to use the city property at Carondelet and Lafayette Streets for the erection of four garages, two owned by the Gulf Division, A. R. C., and two by the Chapter, and one office. The garages served to house the trucks and ambulances operated by the Chapter during the more intensive period of the Red Cross war work. The Chapter owned two ambulances and two trucks. They were operated and "manned" exclusively by the members (all women) of the Motor Corps.

The services of forty touring cars were given the Motor Corps without cost to the Red Cross. These cars met the daily needs of the Red Cross and made possible the quick dispatch of the many duties assigned the Chapter and its departments in the war period.

Fifty trucks owned by commercial enterprises were listed as auxiliary members and were summoned and used as the urgent needs of the Red Cross demanded.

The personnel or active membership of the Motor Corps numbers more than eighty women, who gave their services without pay to the cause of suffering humanity.

The activities of the Motor Corps were many and varied, and, consequently are of an interesting nature. So that the subject may properly be handled, the activities have been divided as follows:

MOTOR CORPS

Captain Edith L. Haspel, surrounded by group of women who were in active service throughout period of world war.

1. General Transportation—This department was operated entirely through volunteer service of members of the Motor Corps who furnished their own automobiles and upkeep. Through this branch, cars were supplied through the period of the war to officials of the Army and Navy for many varied purposes. Purchasing agents of oversea transports were able through the facilities offered by the Motor Corps to "stock up" with supplies for transports in port for only twenty-four hours. Women of the Motor Corps have been entrusted with the knowledge of the arrival and departure of transports, and not once has this trust been betrayed. It was not an unusual thing for the Motor Corps to be summoned by the Quartermasters Corps, U. S. A., to supply immediately eight cars for purchasing officers of transports, and in every case did these women respond, regardless of the number of hours the trip required. A regular service was given the officers of the local military posts and camps for inspection of docks, hospitals, and camps. Many visiting army and naval officers sent here on secret missions of inspection were afforded transportation during their entire stay. Each time a quota of drafted men left New Orleans, the Motor Corps supplied a car to an officer for the purpose of visiting each of the thirteen exemption boards. In the case of army officers on medical inspection, cars have been supplied daily for trips extending from Camp Nicholls to Chalmette, Westwego and return, the time generally consumed being from six to ten hours.

From this department cars have been supplied to the local Home Service Section for the inspection of cases, and also to the Canteen Service for the transportation of their workers. It was not an unusual service to have cars summoned at midnight to meet a 6-o'clock-in-the-morning call for the Canteen. In connection with this service, all insane and slightly ill soldiers en route were transported by the Motor Corps. In case of insane soldiers, they were always transferred to the outgoing trains regardless of the hour of the night of its departure. Another interesting and appreciated service is the meeting at stations of families en route with bodies of deceased soldiers or sailors. The Motor Corps met the family, attended to the tickets, transfer of the casket, and then transported the family to its destination. This service was an ordeal which was bravely borne by our women workers, and was a great consolation to those in distress.

Many noted visitors and celebrities were transported by the Motor Corps, but nothing gave greater pleasure than when administering to the blind children of New Orleans. Every blind child in this city was taken to school and from school each day by the Corps. This service required the driver to leave home at 6 o'clock in the morning, but it was a service that brought its own reward.

Another of the most active services of this branch of the Red Cross was the recreational driving of convalescent soldiers, sailors and marines inmates of base hospitals. Twice weekly cars were sent to

provide fresh air outings to these boys, some of whom had been in plaster casts, et cetera, for months, and to whom the driving was the only means afforded to get a glimpse outside of hospital walls. This service was adopted nationally, but New Orleans was among the first to contribute to the pleasure of our ill men in service.

2. Truck Section—This department was indeed a successful as well as a unique venture. The collection and delivery of all Chapter products was done entirely by women of the Motor Corps in the Ford

MRS. EDITH L. HASPEL
Captain, Motor Corps.

and Dodge trucks owned by the Chapter. Bundles and boxes were carried and fetched, baskets were delivered, and all accounts and memoranda correctly checked and audited. Daily trips were made to or from the sixty branches of the New Orleans Chapter, and all drayage performed at a great financial saving to the organization.

In emergency calls, women worked unselfishly late into the night and all day on Sundays. All medical supplies and hospital equipment, sweaters and blankets supplied to local military hospitals were transported by trucks of the Motor Corps. Canteen supplies were carried in Motor Corps trucks, and it was not an unusual occurrence to see a Motor Corps uniform at a 6 a. m. Canteen call. During the epidemic of October, the women drove trucks, not only of the Red Cross, but Fords loaded by department stores. These were loaded with great cans

of milk and soup and were distributed to the suffering throughout the city, many workers leaving members of their family slightly ill in their homes to perform this much-needed service.

3. Ambulance Section—Would that we were gifted enough to express sincerely and graphically the wonderful and heroic work of this department. In our estimation, there is without exception no one set of women who deserve greater merit and more praise than those who operated the Red Cross Ambulance Service during the fatal "flu" epidemic the latter part of 1918. The workers in the ambulance service were women who had never been in public activities and women who had been sheltered from all the sordid things of life. And the spirit in which they so unselfishly assisted in relieving suffering and distress, indeed typified the real Red Cross spirit as no other could. Physicians and nurses were given motor service, while in numerous instances, the poor of the city were taken to hospitals receiving "flu" sufferers, and to the model emergency hospital equipped by the New Orleans Chapter. This latter work was often of really heroic character. Two women on each ambulance went directly into the homes of the patients, carried them out on stretchers, and took them to the institutions whose doors were open to this character of illness. Many of the patients were delirious from pneumonia, and in a great number of cases the women of the Motor Corps were without any outside help and worked in constant personal danger. This work on the part of the noble womanhood saved the lives of many men, women, and children, all too poor to defray the expense of being transported to an institution where they would receive the proper medical assistance.

In the early days of organization the chief amublance work was done by one small Ford, used daily to convey soldiers (ill in transit) from train to military hospital or Touro Infirmary. The members of the Corps performed this service well, but not with that degree of efficiency which was the aim of the Motor Corps, and so a course of expert first aid work and ambulance drill was given under direction of Dr. J. W. Newman and Dr. S. W. Stafford, and for a period of three months the Motor Corps worked in wards and on ambulances of the Charity Hospital and Touro Infirmary. This, indeed, was a wonderful training and thoroughly equipped the Corps for the strenuous service they were later called upon to perform.

The officials of the local army camps, after testing the Corps' efficiency, began to call upon the workers more and more for the transfer of ill soldiers from the surrounding camps to the base hospitals. All hours of the day and night the girls responded to calls for the transfer of men in service. Cases of measles, mumps, meningitis were cared for regardless of the risk to their lives. Men were taken daily from Camp Nicholls, Camp Martin, and the Jackson Barracks. Transports arriving in this port were met by our ambulances when needed, in some instances, the women remaining on the docks for duty throughout the

night. When the shortage of nurses to care for the ill, who were hundreds of miles from home and family, became apparent, the girls of the Motor Corps who had taken the course of instruction provided by their department nursed in the wards of the hospitals and remained on duty night and day for three weeks. These young women need no praise from others, the gratitude of those ill or dying boys in having such women to care for them is compensation, indeed, for all the effort or energy expended.

Besides supplying nurses for its own rank, the Motor Corps transported to and from the Barracks thirty nurses night and day. So efficient did these women prove in caring for convalescing patients that the personnel of the Corps was requested to organze, equip, and manage a convalescent house for the soldiers of local camps. This was successfully done at the Southern Yacht Club, more than 400 men being carried to the well-equipped clubhouse and returned to their respective camps. And in this instance again the heroism of our women was shown for service given was volunteer, and the only money expended by the Red Cross was for the services of two nurses for night duty, and the menial negro help. All other duties were performed by the members of the Motor Corps. The gratitude of the boys cared for and restored to health by personal care and entertainment, will surely furnish a wonderful memory in the store of war reminiscences.

The Ambulance Service rendered the general community has been widespread in the various activities. At the establishment of the Red Cross Emergency Influenza Hospital, the Motor Corps furnished continuous daily service for the transferring of patients. Women acted as drivers with members of the Sanitary Corps of stretcher-bearers. Every affected person entering or leaving this hospital as patient, or convalescent, was transferred by the Motor Corps. So excellent did the service of these women prove in handling the patients that the U. S. Public Health Service awarded personal certificates of commendation to each member of the Corps. With the closing of the hospital, the ambulances, while not operating on such a continuous schedule, still operated in service to the general public, co-operating closely at their request with the Charity Hospital. This institution used its ambulances only for accident cases, and referred all other emergencies to the Red Cross.

It was no unusual thing for our cars to answer calls in neighborhoods where the streets were so impassible that the patients had to be carried many blocks to the ambulance. The girls were compelled to do their own stretcher-bearing in normal times, and were often unable to get assistance in the family of the patient, so you, gentle reader, can thoroughly appreciate how much physical, as well as moral, strength it required in the cause of humanity. The members of the Motor Corps were often called to take patients from cheap rooming houses, where the inmates had not had attention for days. The members of this

branch of the service unflinchingly went into the foulest surroundings, took patients out of bed, placed them on stretchers and transferred the sufferers to the hospital.

One particular case comes to mind. It was a call from the Home Service to remove the wife of a soldier to the hospital. It was pitiful. Two small children were left without a soul to care for them. And this is where the Red Cross training again served an emergency. The better judgment prevailed, and the children were temporarily placed in an orphan asylum. The boarding fee was $4.00 per week for each. This was reported to the Home Service Section, and that agency assumed the entire responsibility of these children, not on a charity basis, but strictly on the principle of relief. The Corps kept in touch with the boy and girl, while the mother in the hospital received the best possible attention, such as the Red Cross can only give. The children were given daily outings and their surroundings made as pleasant as possible. To-day the Red Cross is pleased to report that the family is happily united. Is there a tender spot in their hearts for the Red Cross? Can you ask?

There are many human interest stories which might be told in connection with ambulance service, of the opposition of drunken fathers to the removal of ill children, of the consequent overruling by the night court judge, of the lonesome and dismal rides into the suburbs, where freight trains held up traffic and where only the pleadings of the "Red Cross Girl" uncoupled the cars, of insistance of that same girl that the ten ill members of the Italian family go with her to the hospital, and we must not forget the cooking of meals for the remaining members who had no one to care for them in the home.

All of these experiences, both sad and glad, have ended happily, and now to form a part in the great book recording the workings of the New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross, in this, the greatest world war.

In conclusion, we wish to say that, no matter what the spirit or effort given in this great humanitarian cause,espoused by the most wonderful organization in the world, a greater reward has come to the workers who must surely feel glorified in having been a factor and a force in the relief of our nation and suffering Europe. And that feeling has been experienced and is now expressed by every member of the Motor and Ambulance Corps of the New Orleans Chapter.

The following served as officers of the Motor Corps:

Warren Kearny, Chairman; Mrs. Joseph L. Haspel, Captain; Mrs. Lucas E. Moore, Jr., Adjutant; Mrs. Eugene H. Roberts, Lieutenant of Aides; Mrs. Paul H. Saunders, Lieutenant of Recreation Driving; Mrs. Harry Dennery, Lieutenant of Record and Finance; Miss Martha Bradford, Lieutenant, I. M. C.; Miss Ann Myrtle Seago, First Lieutenant; Mrs. W. Boatner Reily, Jr., First Lieutenant; Mrs. William [illegible] Second Lieutenant; Miss Helen Israel, Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—Mrs. Helen Bunn, Miss Marguerite Ellis, Miss Claire Loeb, Mrs. Leo Lob, Miss Adele Flower, Mrs. Harry B. Stevens, Miss Sylvia Norman, Mrs. J. M. Gwinn, Mrs. H. Jetmore.

Following is a list of the privates who served the cause most faithfully and, like their officers, gave little thought to self in the desire to serve those in a less fortunate position.

Miss Ethel Alexander, Miss Mabel Bouden, Mrs. S. H. Baker, Mrs. Luch Baugh, Mrs. P. A. Balmer, Miss Adrienne Bowman, Mrs. Wylie Baxter Burnett, Mrs. James Menefee, Miss Katherine Caffery, Miss Estelle Carter, Mrs. Henry Chaffe, Mrs. Fountain Craig, Mrs. Morton Caldwell, Miss Ruth Denis, Miss Celeste Eshleman, Mrs. Robert Eskrigee, Mrs. Flora Fuerst, Mrs. Paul Freund, Mrs. Bella Fredericks, Mrs. Seymora Gazin, Miss Marcelle Grima, Miss Gladys Gwinn, Mrs. William Haspel (deceased), Mrs. Edward Haspel, Miss Elmire Janin, Miss Emily Jones, Mrs. Edwin Kohlman, Miss Therese Kohn, Mrs. S. P. Landis, Mrs. Edwin Lazard, Miss Beulah Levy, Mrs. Marion Levy, Mrs. Clifford Lyons, Miss Marie Mason, Miss Edith McCay, Miss Margaret Montgomery, Mrs. Levering Moore, Mrs. Stanley Morse, Miss Beatrice Moulton, Mrs. J. Blanc Monroe, Miss Ruth Pattison, Miss Charlotte Reilly, Miss Bettie Rae Rembert, Miss Theresa Roder, Mrs. Henry Rollins, Miss Yvonne Ross, Miss Margot Samuels, Miss Marguerite Samuels, Mrs. A. P. Sauer, Miss Belle Seawall, Miss Dorothy Spencer, Mrs. E. Stafford, Mrs. S. G. Steiner, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. T. D. Stewart, Miss Ulman, Mrs. Harry Duff Wallace, Miss Byrd Walmsley, Miss Lucinda Walmsley, Mrs. H. G. Warren, Miss Fay Morgan, Mrs. James L. Wright, Mrs. James Williams, Miss Cecile Wogan, Mrs. Warren Woodville, Mrs. Abe Weill, Mrs. George Westfelt, Mrs. Henry C. Wheeler, Mrs. F. O. White.

SANITARY TRAINING

While it is true Sanitary Training Detachments are organized primarily for the purpose of instructing men to serve efficiently in the Sanitary Service of the Army and the Navy, this branch of the New Orleans Chapter has rendered brilliant service in many departments, and is another unit of the remarkable organization that has contributed so materially to the success of the Red Cross. The detachment was organized April 1, 1917, and continued actively in the war work, and when the armistice was signed those at the head of the organization lost no time in perfecting the detachment for the peace-time programme.

These officers were elected on the date of organization, served through the war, and still retain their titles:

Dr. Frank J. Chalaron, Commandant; Dr. Edmund L. Leckert, Assistant Commandant; Captain George V. Farish, Quartermaster and Drillmaster; J. S. Cohen, Pharmacist.

First Sergeant, Harry J. Backer; Sergeants, R D. Deslattes, Thomas R. Killelea, C. F. Catoire, and Herman Woeste.

Other non-commissioned officers:

Theodore H. Welke, D. D. Colcock, George P. Moreno, Theodore Bauman, Melvin G. Adams, Milton Caspar, F. J. Fahs, F. E. Mayers, John Charleston, L. A. Barnett, H. A. Sieghartmer, Lionel R. Evans, Philip Vicknair, Charles Duplantier, Edwin A. Lafaye, and Thos. T. Knowles.

A summary of the activities of the Sanitary Detachment is given in the following:

Service at the Jackson Barracks Post Hospital

Number of men who served regularly and at various times	50
Number of hours served during October	168
Number of hours of service during November	48

Service at Emergency Hospital

Number of men who served day and night	10
Ambulance duty	4
Manning ambulance driven by Motor Emergency Corps, day and night	4

...sporting nurses and doctors to private homes and to hospitals.

Transporting patients from their homes to hospitals and convalescent patients from hospital to their homes.

Transporting uniformed men from various barracks and trains to the Post Hospital.

Securing supplies and delivering same to private homes, Emergency Hospital and Post Hospital at all hours of the night and day.

Securing services of doctors and nurses for families who could not afford to pay for same.

Service was rendered by individual members, in their immediate neighborhood, to influenza cases, first aid cases, and in many other ailments.

Individual members acted as chauffeurs, without compensation, for doctors, when these doctors could not secure chauffeurs, due to the heavy demand for drivers.

Taking over of the Home Service activities at their request after 7 p. m.

The Sanitary Troops headquarters was one of the branches of the Red Cross that was open after the hour of 6 p. m., and kept open ready for service all night.

The members served as general handy men, cooks, et cetera, at the Emergency Hospital and Post Hospital.

Service with the Canteen (Railway) in transporting food to trains and in delivering milk to distributing stations.

Number of calls made on ambulances were as follows:

To hospitals (day service)	600
To convalescent homes	100
To private homes	100
To hospitals (night service)	200

Led by Dr. Chalaron, the Detachment rendered effective service throughout the "flu" epidemic, and the following is a list of the men who volunteered their services:

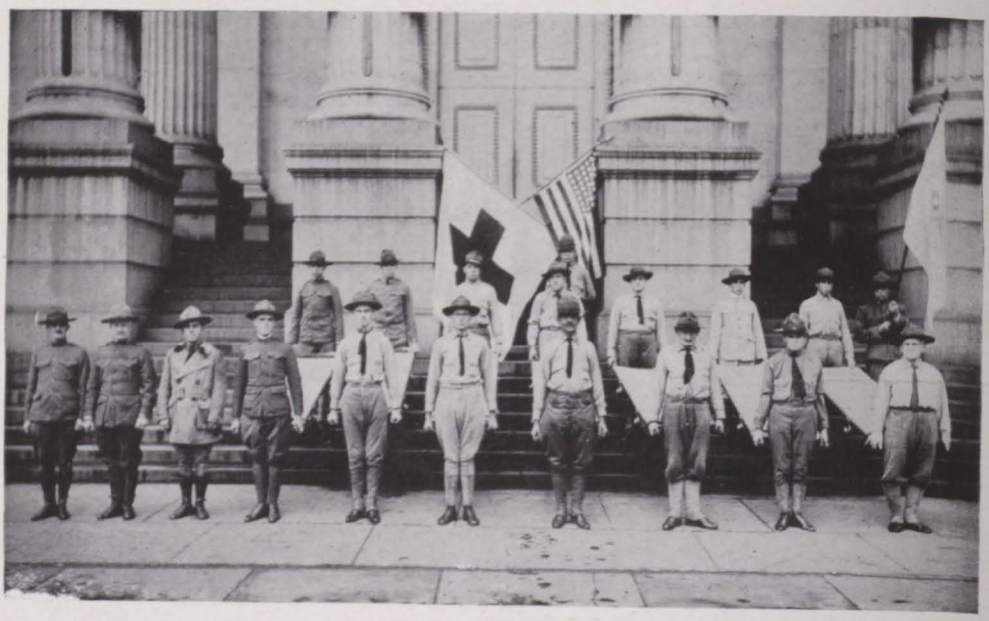
Captain George V. Farish, T. R. Killelea, John J. Augustin, Milton Hawkins, E. F. Barton, Dewey Herman (deceased), Harry Philips, Jas. R. Hogan, Theo. Miller, A. J. Gaschen, Michel Levy, J. F. Goseling, J. N. Damiens, Jules Weil, Vernon K. Paramlee, Chris. Welker, P. R. Youngblood, Leon Rosengarten, Wm. J. Furlong, Paul Brignac, I. G. Baio, Dan Kahn, L. R. Evans, Herbert Clayton, Rolling Overing, Jos. Whitobsky, John B. Groves, Hy. G. O'Connell, John H. Spears, Thos. H. Platt, H. Kuhn, W. L. Barthell, Jerome Stier, F. Alexander, L. Armstrong, H. C. Bohne, Jules Zatarain, Edw. Grather, Warren Roberts, John F. Meyers, Henry E. Edmunson, George Escobeda,

Tell, Percy Proser, Charles Heitkamp, A. Bertel, W. Woeste, P. Peyroux, I. LeBlanc, Wm. Lowry, John T. Long and W. Sanchez.

Not admitted, but service rendered: E. P. O'Donnell, Carl Fisher and H. Raspe.

Lectures and drills were given twice a week at the detachment headquarters.

The personnel of the Detachment, in spite of repeated efforts on the part of the officers and men, grew but very slowly. Endeavor was made to interest various firms in the city in this important activity.



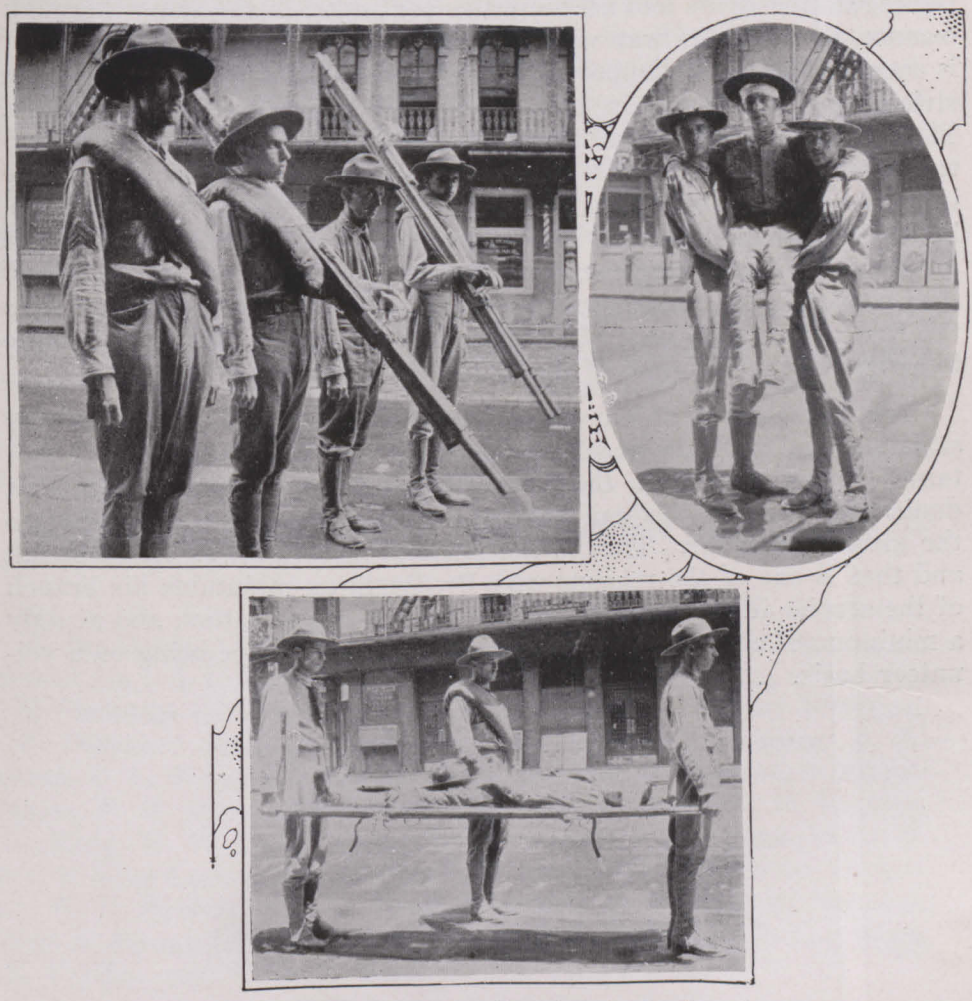
GROUP OF STRETCHER BEARERS, SANITARY DETACHMENT.
Dr. Frank J. Chalaron, Commandant, standing at extreme left.

While the response from the employers in most cases was favorable, the employee did not seem to appreciate the value of the work to be done; however, the work of drilling and training the men in first aid was continued without interruption, and owing to the enthusiasm of the nucleus which remained constantly with the detachment, progress was made steadily and recruiting increased materially.

Since the organization of the Detachment, one hundred fifty-two men have signed the muster roll. A number of other men interested in first aid, but unable, because of their occupation, to give their time to the Detachment, availed themselves of the permission granted them by the officers, and took a full course of lectures in first aid, bringing the total to one hundred sixty three.

[illegible] nent has sent into service, either partially or completely [illegible] men:

Dr. Edmund L. Leckert, R. D. Deslattes, Theodore H. Welke, F. E. Mayers, John Charleston, L. R. Evans, P. Vicknair, C. Duplantier, E. A. Lafaye, Thos. F. Knowles, B. F. Kelley, J. George Damiens, M. J. Stern, Sanford Levy, G. A. Piske, A. S. Boisfontaine, Wilfred Sanchez, Arthur Bertel, Jos. E. Muniot, Dewey Herman (deceased), P. Pecou, George Forstall, Roland Louque, and D. D. Colcock.



Stretcher bearers of Sanitary Training Department, showing character of work performed by the Red Cross Uniformed Force, under direction of Dr. Frank J. Chalaron, Commandant.

This Detachment has on roll at present seventy-five members.

Besides its activities, a social feature has been added in charge of a committee composed of T. R. Killelea, Jules Weil and E. S. Bauman. Several dances have been given, the music being furnished by talen in the Detachment. A brass band is being organized among the mem bers under the leadership of Professor H. Kuhn, while the instruments are being furnished by the members themselves.

The Sanitary Detachment has responded to every call made upon it by headquarters. The members paraded in uniform in the different drives conducted by the Red Cross, assisted in putting over the Liberty Loan campaigns, and generally served the public in a manner that always reflected credit on the organization.

The Detachment is still in full force. The men are put through the regulation drills and all activities continued in the same thorough manner, as when the war was in progress. The Sanitary Detachment is regarded as a very important Chapter activity and differs from the strictly military units in being primarily a Chapter responsibility. Through a Sanitary Training Detachment, the men are given an opportunity to belong to a definite organization, to wear a uniform, to engage in drills and other exercises, and to acquire other valuable information, in addition to instructions in first aid to the sick and injured. The formation of these detachments meet with a real need not only in industrial concerns, but among college students and, at the same time, help the Red Cross fulfill part of its obligation to prepare in time of peace to assist the armed forces of the United States in the event of war.

The Detachment of our Chapter is fully equipped to handle any situation, and with the excellent personnel that has always been maintained by Dr. Chalaron, the Commandant, there is not the slightest doubt that the Chapter can handle any emergency and give relief to the greatest number. That is the purpose of a Sanitary Detachment, and that is one of the reasons why Dr. Chalaron maintains his branch of the service in a condition that borders on to perfection, and at only a minimum of cost, all those connected with the service being on a volunteer basis.

FIRST AID

An active and important branch of the Red Cross service, under the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter, is the First Aid Division, Bureau of Medical Relief, Department of Military Relief. This department had its beginning in New Orleans shortly after the formation of the Chapter, the initial work being accomplished under the chairmanship of Dr. Henry Dickson Bruns. Subsequently, upon the resignation of Dr. Bruns, the chairmanship was awarded Dr. Herman B. Gessner, member of the original committee and an indefatigable Red Cross volunteer worker.

The first committee on instructions was composed of the following:

Dr. Bruns, Chairman; Dr. Gessner, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Maud Loeber, first aid classes; Mrs. A. B. Tipping, nursing classes; H. J. Dressel, street railway and electrical workers; Julius Goldman, Federated Jewish Charities; Ernest M. Loeb, steam railroad and allied industries; and Miss Jean Gordon, factories.

The following practitioners of medicine offered their services for purposes of instruction:

Drs. C. A. Allen, O. W. Bethea, P. W. Bohne, M. W. Bradburn, W. P. Bradburn, J. T. Bringier (Burnside, La.), L. W. Brock (Mount Herman, La.), J. L. Burthe, L. L. Cazenavette, Isidore Cohn, C. G. Cole, M. E. Cushman (Prairieville, La.), A. R. Crebbin, J. Rigney D'Aunoy, A. P. Dolcourt (Genesee, La.), John F. Dicks, Wm. Dugan, A. K. Duncan, C. L. Eshleman, Paul J. Gelpi, Herman B. Gessner, J. Birney Guthrie, F. M. Johns, Hamilton P. Jones, A. C. King, P. G. Lacroix, E. L. King, W. W. Leake, Henry Leidenheimer, A. L. Levin, Lewis H. Levy, G. King Logan, Urban Maes, C. P. May, J. H. McClendon (Amite, La.), W. D. Phillips, Geo. K. Pratt, Theobald Rudolph, P. B. Salatich, Robert A. Strong (Pass Christian, Miss.), R. T. Talbot, R. H. Van Wart, C. E. Verdier, and W. H. Weaver.

The adult examinations were conducted by the following:

Drs. Herman B. Gessner, Felix Larue, G. King Logan, W. A. Love, C. P. May, G. Farrar Patton, L. M. Provosty, and George Upton.

The adult classes for women numbered 25, comprising 500 students.

An important development in First Aid in 1919 was the introduction of a special First Aid course in the public schools. This was done by the School Board for the Parish of Orleans at the request of the New Orleans Chapter, and the result was a total of 407 classes with a [illegible] of nearly 1,000. The school courses were under the direc

tion of Professor Frank J. Beier, of the physical supervision department of the local system of education. The courses of instruction were given in the Behrman Gymnasium. Professor Beier adopted a radical form in instructing those who were to assist him as supervisors by making his lectures as simple as possible, devoting most of his time to practical demonstrations. The result was most beneficial.

First Aid is now a permanent feature in the high, or secondary, schools. At the next school term, efforts will be made to have First Aid as a part of the study in the eighth grade in all of the elementary schools.

The girls and boys who took the course praise it highly, and numerous reports have come from parents stating their satisfaction and appreciation of what their children learned from this training. As an indication of the individual interest on the part of the students in First Aid, it might be mentioned that at the end of the course an examination was held and nearly every pupil that began the course completed it with a satisfactory grade.

The following tabulation gives the school, the number of pupils enrolled and the number of classes conducted in each:

School—	Pupils Enrolled	Classes Conducted
Esplanade High	198	90
Sophie B. Wright High	345	90
Normal School	146	105
Warren Easton High	40	36
F. T. Nicholls Training	145	36
McDonogh No. 35 (colored)	100	30
Behrman Gymnasium	17	25
Total	991	412

The text used in the high schools was the American Red Cross Abridged Text Book on First Aid, second edition.

The supplies in the school course were furnished by the Junior Red Cross of your Chapter, making it possible for the students to get a clearer insight of First Aid through charts and a general equipment, which will be increased with the opening of the next school term.

First Aid work is to direct attention to the meeting of accidents; to teach the serious consequences that may follow; and to stress the importance of preventing them by proper caution. The object of a First Aid section in a Red Cross Chapter is to organize classes in accident prevention and First Aid to the injured among men, women, and the home. First Aid primarily is to save life, to relieve suffering, to promote human efficiency.

In initiating respective classes in this city, it is made plain to the students that they are not prepared to dispense with medical assistance, but are to learn to render emergency assistance pending the arrival of the physician. In this way, patients will be brought to physicians in better condition, and thus give their skill a greater chance to be of benefit. If prompt emergency treatment is not rendered, conditions may be so bad by the time the doctor reaches the patient that he will be beyond human aid.

A Red Cross First Aid course consists of not less than ten lectures and a demonstration of one and a half hours' duration each, or a total of fifteen hours' duration. In this manner, it is believed that much

DR. HERMAN B. GESSNER
Chairman, First Aid Committee.

good has been done and may yet be done by teaching the mothers of families what they can do, and both directly and by implication, what they should do when accidents or sudden illness confronts them.

Everyone should realize the special danger of his or her employment. How can this be taught? By instruction in first aid to the injured and accident prevention. Instruction in the latter alone has not proved effective. On the other hand, once show a man or woman what the results of accidents are likely to be, and their interest in accident prevention will follow as a natural result.

The records of the First Aid Department demonstrate that [illegible] dent rate among me[illegible]ith a knowledge of first aid and ac[illegible]

vention is 75 per cent. less than among their uninstructed comrades. It has been observed that first aid instruction not only makes the expert and older employee more careful in regard to his own hurt, but more ready to offer kindly advice to his less experienced fellow-workmen. Good first aid treatment will shorten the time lost by workmen on the disabled list because hospital records prove that patients who have received such assistance and care are in better condition when they enter those institutions. Thoroughly appreciating this, Dr. Gessner, as head of the First Aid work in the New Orleans Chapter, will shortly conduct an extensive campaign so that all factories where large numbers of men and women are employed may reap the benefit of the superior knowledge of the doctor and surgeon, who is willing to give up his time and spend his own money instructing those who may have been denied the privilege at an earlier period in life.

Naturally, this cannot be accomplished without the aid of the employer. They are to be appealed to in two ways:

First—On their humanitarian or sentimental side.

Second—From a cold-blooded business standpoint.

It is easy to demonstrate to employers that prevention of accidents will lessen the number of cripples to be cared for, diminish the death rate among their employees, and minimize the loss from damage suits, with the legal expenses they entail. The time lost to companies while employees are disabled, and the resulting fall in production due to the breaking in and training of new men, will be greatly lessened and the efficiency remain constant. This latter makes a strong appeal to their economic sense.

To accomplish this, of course, it is essential that we, as already indicated, must begin with the employer and then extend to the employee, and the general public. Safety appliances have proved very valuable in preventing accidents, but even in the best conditions they do not prevent more than 30 to 50 per cent. Moreover, distressing as the fact may appear, they do not prevent the bad results that follow accidents after they have actually occurred.

It is the purpose of the Red Cross to strive continuously to place the facts given above before the men and women in industrial occupations, before the school children, before the general public, with the hope of accomplishing a much needed bit of work in New Orleans.

ELEMENTARY HYGIENE

The Department of Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick was organized in New Orleans on May 1, 1918, by Miss Alice Achee, R. N. There were sixteen students in the initial class, and since then there have been enrolled in this highly essential Red Cross activity a total of 362 students. Of that number 188 completed the course, and there are now 28 students under instructions. This record, considering the rather difficult nature of the work and the slowness in the organization of the classes, is excellent and demonstrates that there are a number of women in New Orleans who wish to fit themselves for the future.

Up to this time the course in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick has been confined exclusively to women—a great many of them mothers of children. In the last few months, however, Miss Julie Tebo, R. N., who succeeded Miss Achee when Miss Achee reported for duty at the Gulf Division, has given some time to the organization of classes among young girls—the working girls who are the greatest beneficiaries of this undertaking.

Before the opening of the next school term, the Red Cross will prevail upon the school authorities here to permit the introduction of the course in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick in the secondary schools, just as they permitted the introduction of First Aid. The general belief is the subject will interest the School Board, which will mean that the young ladies of the high schools will have an opportunity to master a subject that is important. The Red Cross takes the position that every young woman in college and high schools, and the older pupils of the rural districts, should have this instruction as a part of their required classroom work. As the students go out from these institutions into their own homes, it would be hard to overestimate their influence in the promotion of public health throughout the country. Moreover, as the principal value of the course is brought home to school and college authorities, it is believed they will be interested not only in reducing to a minimum the expense of such a course for their pupils, but will give further aid in their classrooms and campaign for better health by placing their classrooms and equipment at the disposal of the community for other classes.

"Elementary Hygiene will be the future work of the Red Cross," said Miss L. Agnes Daspit, R. N., director of the department of nursing of the Gulf Division headquarters. "It is educational work of the highest standard, and is best carried out in the manner in which it is undertaken by the Chapters. Many Chapters in the Division have

taken up the work and the reports received at headquarters convince me that the women of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi are anxious to take the proper advantage of the brilliant opportunity that is offered through the agency of the Red Cross and its staff of registered nurses."

The conservation of the health of our people is a home duty and at the same time a patriotic service. A woman instinctively thinks first in terms of her family, but we are learning anew to-day to think in terms of our country also. Good health and the strength that endures what woman would not give those to members of her family? In times past her concern has been centered in the family only, or has had but a limited environment. The welfare of the community lay chiefly with public agencies, but now the woman in her own home is an unofficial helper, more especially in the struggle that shook the world to its very foundation. Taking this into consideration, the leaders of the Red Cross, ever on the alert to improve conditions in all classes, hit upon a plan that developed the Department of Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick. That our homes be guarded from disease and the innumerable anxieties that arise from illness was considered as of paramount importance by those responsible for the successful management and direction of this remarkable organization.

To instruct women in the simple principle of personal and household hygiene, so that the homes may be centers of health, is the primary purpose of the New Orleans Chapter offering its course in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick.

The course begins with instructions in the cause and prevention of disease, which is followed by lessons in prevention of disease. Such instruction is given in the care of the sick in the home as will enable a woman to meet her inevitable duties with increased understanding and usefulness. The course is primarily educational, but it in nowise qualifies a woman as a professional nurse. The satisfactory completion of this course is required as a first step in qualifying as a nurse's aid, but it does not necessarily insure selection and opportunity for hospital experience, nor for public service of any sort. Many of the students in the earlier classes conducted by the Chapter served as competent assistants to physicians and families during the "flu" epidemic of the fall of 1918. The services of many of these women were in demand not only in New Orleans, but in the surrounding countries and, judging by the favorable reports as to the character of service rendered by these students, we are certain the Red Cross course is a great benefit to suffering humanity, not only in a "flu" epidemic, but in any emergency that may arise, for the student is fitted to give assistance in the home or in the street.

The course in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick consists of fifteen lessons of about one and one-half hours' duration each. An examination is given at the end of the course. One-half of each

Class receiving instructions in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick, under direction of Miss Julie Tebo, R. N.

lesson period is ordinarily devoted to theoretical instruction, and the other half to practical work and demonstrations. The following is an outline of the fifteen chapters of the textbook which has been adopted by the American Red Cross as the basis for the course.

Lesson 1—Bacteria and their relation to health and disease.
Lesson 2—Cause and transmission of diseases.
Lesson 3—Food, water, ice.
Lesson 4—Air, ventilation, heating, lighting, soil, sewage, garbage.
Lesson 5—The house.
Lesson 6—Care of the house; the laundry.
Lesson 7—Personal hygiene, public agencies concerning health and welfare.
Lesson 8—Hygiene of infancy and childhood.
Lesson 9—Beds, mattresses, pillows, bedding.
Lesson 10—Bedmaking.
Lesson 11—General consideration of the care of the sick in their own homes.
Lesson 12—General care of the patient.
Lesson 13—The use of simple sickroom appliances, local applications and enemata.
Lesson 14—Symptoms and diseases.
Lesson 15—Household medicine closet (dangers in the indiscriminate use of patent medicines, stimulants, etc.)

The New Orleans Chapter course in this study is conducted on the third floor of headquarters. The room is perfectly equipped for the work; in fact, the department is declared to be one of the most up-to-date in the country. In addition to holding classes regularly in headquarters, Miss Tebo, the instructor, conducted a similar course in the Tulane Summer School, where upward of 30 students were enrolled for the 1919 summer session. Many of the members of the class in the Tulane School are teachers who are anxious to introduce the course in the schools where they are engaged professionally. As an illustration of the value of this course, one teacher attending the summer school said the superintendent of her district had sent her to New Orleans to take up two subjects. "I am carrying out the instructions," said she to the Chapter instructor, "but at the same time I am taking the course in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick for my own benefit and for the help that I may be able to render those in distress."

One day three teachers visited this department of Tulane, and the next day they joined the class. One gave up another study, because it conflicted with the Home Hygiene period. She said she felt this work is more important and will be of more use to her than some of the other studies. She was glad of the opportunity to take this Red Cross course. Thus the importance of the work can readily be understood and thoroughly appreciated by the reader of the history of the New Orleans Chapter.

NURSING

With the declaration of peace, the development of public nursing is now among the foremost activities of the Red Cross.

To accomplish this, the New Orleans Chapter has sent two registered nurses, Miss Corinne Lehman and Miss Ella Brand, to institutes where they will receive the benefit of superior training. Miss Lehman is attending the institute in Cleveland, while Miss Brand is in Chicago attending the School of Civics and Philanthropy. Both will receive special training in this important and very necessary field, and one that will mean so much to all classes of people in New Orleans.

Recognizing the wonderful achievement of the late Catherine Dent, R. N., who died in overseas duty in France while a nurse in Base Hospital Unit No. 24, your Chapter designated the course taken by Miss Lehman as the "Catherine Dent Memorial." The second course, authorized by the Executive Committee and taken by Miss Brand, is known as the "Jane A. Delano Memorial," so designated as to honor Jane A. Delano, head of the nursing bureau of the American Red Cross, who also died while in the service in France. Miss Delano was regarded as one of our own, having spent some time in New Orleans during the early part of her wonderfully successful career, and was especially well known among the organizers of the New Orleans Chapter.

It was she who stimulated interest in the formation of a Red Cross Chapter in New Orleans, and in a great measure the Chapter's success is due to Miss Delano's sound advice and good judgment given in the early life of the New Orleans Red Cross.

On the return of the nurses now attending the high institutions of professional learning, fully equipped for the new work, Miss Lehman will remain in New Orleans as school nurse, and Miss Brand will take up the community work, which will be varied in form, including prenatal care, infant welfare work, tuberculosis, school and general visiting nursing. They will form clubs among children and older people, and will teach the Red Cross home nursing classes. They will give nursing care to the sick, and, in addition to their daily visiting, they will spread the knowledge of public health by addressing meetings, arranging exhibits, and assisting in all kinds of campaigns for community improvement.

The nurses taking the special course in the Cleveland and Chicago institutes stood the test of a rigid examination before leaving New Orleans. This is in line with the strict requirements of National headquarters.

Public Health Nursing is a service for the benefit of all the people in a community, and differs from ordinary nursing.

The ultimate achievements for public health nursing in a community are:

That every sick person desiring the service of a nurse shall have it on a visit basis.

That prenatal instruction and advice be given in every case, where desired.

That every new-born babe be inspected, and the mother, when necessary, be instructed in its care.

That every child of less than school age be examined at least once a year, and an attempt be made to have each child requiring special attention treated by a physician or dentist.

That every school child shall undergo a physical examination at least once a year.

That all cases of tuberculosis be discovered and given nursing care.

PARISH BRANCH CHAPTERS

From the date of organization to August 1, 1918, the New Orleans Chapter included in its jurisdiction the following parishes: Ascension, Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, and Washington.

On August 1, 1918, the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter was confined to the Parish of Orleans, while separate independent Chapters were formed in the thirteen parishes listed above, the new Chapters reporting direct to the Gulf Division instead of to the New Orleans Chapter. The relations between the local Chapter headquarters and the various Branches that were under the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter were extremely pleasant and profitable to the Red Cross. This was evidenced by the splendid co-operation given the Chapter by the heads and all workers in the Parish Branches. This does not apply wholly to the productive end, but to the financial drives, each one of which was a complete success in the city and rural sections.

A number of the Parish Branches were organized by Mrs. George B. Penrose. Sharing in the credit for the initial work in the parishes under the local Chapter's jurisdiction was Mrs. Salomon Abrahams, who devoted much of her time in visiting the various communities where substantial Branches and Auxiliaries were formed. The major part of the rural organization work, however, was accomplished subsequent to September, 1917, under direction of the Chapter Secretary. This work was completed during the administration of Miss Lucia A. Miltenberger, first Chairman of Woman's Work under the new plan of organization. Miss Miltenberger visited a number of Parish Branch headquarters, spoke to the workers, encouraged them in their work, resulting in the wonderful development of the New Orleans Chapter. The Parish Branches shared in the credit of the Chapter's growth and its ability to meet any demand.

The workers in the Parish Branches made surgical dressings, hospital garments, refugee garments, all kinds of knitted articles, and performed all work that was undertaken by the Chapter and distributed among the city and rural Branches. In no single instance did a Parish Branch fail to respond to a call from headquarters. They answered every emergency call, and while it may be possible that in some cases an excessive allotment was given a Branch, the workers did not complain, but accepted the assignment with the same spirit of enthusiasm and patriotism that characterized the success of this most remarkable organization. "It's for the Red Cross," the Branch Chairman would say, "so let's complete the task in the quickest possible time."

That was the spirit of all Branch Chapter workers, and to them belongs much of the praise accorded the New Orleans Chapter for the wonderful work it has accomplished, and is still doing.

While the thirteen southern parishes were under the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter, Branch Chairmen made frequent visits to New Orleans to confer with the management and to receive instructions from Miss Miltenberger and subsequently Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr., the present head of the Women's Work. Frequent trips to the Parish Branch headquarters were made by the Secretary, who addressed the officers and workers and the people of the various communities. This had a stimulating influence on the people and made it a comparatively easy matter for the Chairmen and department heads to secure the assistance of the women. Visits of this nature also resulted in thoroughly organizing each Branch and Auxiliary on a plan similar to that adopted by the Chapter Executive Committee. In a measure, the subordinate bodies were given a degree of independence not generally enjoyed by Red Cross Branches and Auxiliaries. The Executive Committee felt this was the proper method by which the rural organizations should operate, and the result was a feeling of satisfaction on all sides.

Following is a list of the Branch Chairmen at the time of the separation of the rural sections from the city:

Mrs. R. N. Leonard, St. Tammany Parish Branch, Covington.
Mrs. Emma K. Schrodt, Lafourche Parish Branch, Thibodaux.
Mrs. J. C. Dupont, Terrebonne Parish Branch, Houma.
Mrs. Leo A. Marrero, Jefferson Parish Branch, Gretna.
Mrs. B. B. Purser, Amite Branch, Amite.
Mrs. R. M. Miller, Abita Springs Branch, Abita Springs.
Mrs. V. L. Pugh, Assumption Parish Branch, Napoleonville.
Mrs. R. A. Singer, Donaldsonville Branch, Donaldsonville.
Mrs. C. J. Wade, Bogalusa Branch, Bogalusa.
Mrs. Clay Braud, Burnside Branch, Burnside.
Miss Adele Jacob, Convent Branch, Convent.
Miss Pearl Elsie Treen, Dutchtown Auxiliary, Dutchtown.
Mrs. J. B. Kelley, St. John the Baptist Branch, Garyville.
Mrs. P. B. Carter, Franklinton Branch, Franklinton.
Mrs. H. P. Loranger, Hammond Branch, Hammond.
Mrs. Paul Felix, Kenner Branch, Kenner.
Mrs. T. B. Pugh, Independence Auxiliary, Independence.
Mrs. Mary Scanlon, Kentwood Branch, Kentwood.
Miss Ella M. Smith, Lafitte Branch, Lafitte.
Mrs. L. M. Cook, Loranger Branch, Loranger.
Miss Adele Reynaud, Lutcher Branch, Lutcher.
Mrs. W. E. Van Zant, Mandeville Branch, Mandeville.
Mrs. P. A. Blanchard, Madisonville Branch, Madisonville.
Mrs. S. J. Young, Metairie Ridge Branch, Metairie Ridge.
Mrs. T. S. Scanlon, Natalbany Branch, Natalbany.
Mrs. W. E. Mount, Ponchatoula Branch, Ponchatoula.

Mrs. H. Savoie, Plaquemines Parish Branch, Pointe-a-la-Hache.
Mrs. V. J. McCraney, Roseland Auxiliary, Roseland.
Mrs. J. D. Grant, North Slidell Branch, Slidell.
Mrs. Fritz Salmen, Slidell Branch, Slidell.
Mrs. J. A. Estopinal, St. Bernard Parish Branch, Arabi P. O.
Mrs. T. B. Sellers, St. Charles Parish Branch, Ama.
Mrs. D. G. Jackson, St. James Parish Branch, Lutcher.
Mrs. S. Newsom, Tangipahoa Parish Branch, Tangipahoa.
Miss Aurelie Easley, Tangipahoa Auxiliary, Tangipahoa.
Miss Maud Braud, Thibodaux Branch, Thibodaux.
Mrs. Claude Songy, West Bank Branch, Wallace.
Lucy Badger, Jefferson Parish (colored) Branch, Gretna.

These women were assisted by several thousand other women in the respective communities, all working as volunteers, many of them working day and night in an effort to complete an emergency order from Chapter headquarters. They gave their time cheerfully and each contributed her ample share toward winning the world war.

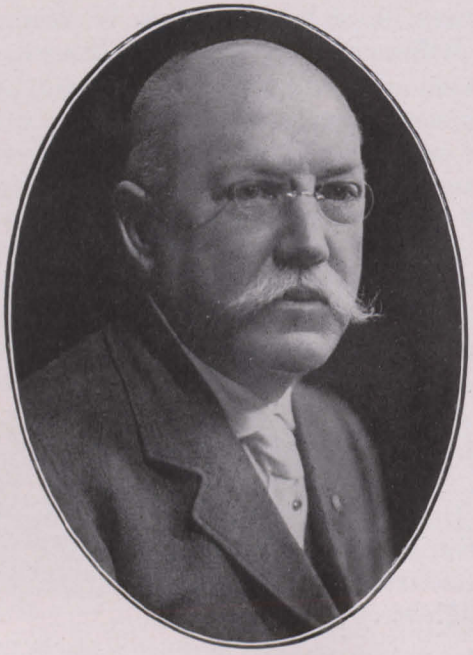
The men in the parishes adjacent to New Orleans, likewise, are to be congratulated on the success of the Red Cross from the rural standpoint. The men responded handsomely in each drive, braving adverse weather conditions and making personal sacrifices to insure the success of each campaign. With a small organization or force of volunteers in the June, 1917, War Fund campaign, the leaders secured many thousands of dollars in cash and pledges, all of which served the Red Cross to the very best purposes. In the second drive, conducted the week of May 20-27, 1918, the rural sections were far better organized for financial drives, and a total subscription of $228,351.59 was recorded at the campaign headquarters in the Grunewald hotel. The subscriptions by parishes were reported as follows:

St. Tammany	$ 38,742.19
Jefferson	29,700.78
Terrebonne	26,295.45
Tangipahoa	24,193.61
Washington	23,004.82
Ascension	14,585.66
St. James	14,300.72
Lafourche	14,180.10
Plaquemines	12,772.08
St. Bernard	12,406.19
Assumption	9,763.17
St. John the Baptist	4,406.82
St. Charles	4,000.00
Total	$228,351.59

The efforts of the campaigners in the 1917 Christmas Roll Call were equally as successful, for a total of 19,222 members was secured in the thirteen parishes. The amount involved was $20,830.28. Conserva-

tively speaking, the rural Branches and Auxiliaries, when part of the New Orleans Chapter, secured in subscriptions in financial and membership drives, a sum in excess of $400,000—a most creditable showing, and which speaks well for the patriotism of the people living in less populated communities.

Chapter headquarters, throughout the period of organization and in the financial campaigns, was peculiarly fortunate in getting the co-operation of the leading citizens in this humanitarian work. Among



DR. A. G. MAYLIE
Rural Organizer and Lecturer, with Headquarters at Mandeville.

them is Dr. A. G Maylie, manager of the Southern Hotel at Covington, but a resident of Mandeville, who served as rural district organizer for the New Orleans Chapter. Dr. Maylie not only gave his time free of cost to the Red Cross, but he also paid his own traveling expenses. He organized the first surgical dressings class in the rural communities, appeared in many cities and towns, enlightening the people on the subject of the Red Cross, helped to organize the rural Junior Auxiliaries, and performed excellent service in a general way. Dr. Maylie made a special study of the Red Cross and its work, and this fitted him for the volunteer services he rendered the New Orleans Chapter.

Another splendid worker is John H. Haller, of Covington, whose services to the Red Cross were of the highest and most efficient type. Mr. Haller closely studied the needs of the parish organizations, and

due to his many valuable suggestions, improvements were made in workrooms and the Chairmen were materially assisted in getting the services of volunteers. Throughout Mr. Haller was in thorough sympathy with the Red Cross. This was plainly evidenced by the splendid results attained over South Louisiana.

Eads Poitevent, of Mandeville, was among the first men in the jurisdiction of the Chapter to lend aid to the Red Cross. He subsequently became head of the general committee that covered the parishes in all drives. Due to Mr. Poitevent's initiative, the parish committees were organized along modern lines and an unlimited amount of work was accomplished.

Following are the various parish committees that served in the drives while the thirteen parishes were under the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter:

Ascension Parish—Headquarters, Donaldsonville—Clark D. Lebermuth, Chairman and Cashier, Donaldsonville; E. S. Henson, Donaldsonville; Dr. Paul T. Thibaut, Donaldsonville; Sidney Marchand, Donaldsonville, and G. B. Bentley, Donaldsonville.

Assumption Parish—Headquarters, Napoleonville—Geo. W. Dodge, Chairman, Napoleonville; Leo Guillet, Cashier, Napoleonville; S. Prejean, Donaldsonville; Rudolph Guillot, Plattenville; Emile Sundberry, Napoleonville; R. C. Martin, Albemarle; Francis J. Robichaux, Tallieu; Gus Villers, Labadieville; C. C. Barton, Avoca; W. J. Foley, Napoleonville; Edward B. Breaux, Napoleonville; Louis Corde, Napoleonville; Stephen C. Munson, Napoleonville; Leon L. LeBlanc, Paincourtville; Alfred E. Winkler, Klotzville; Henry J. Dupre, Belle Rose; Honor St. Germain, Napoleonville; Clegg Thibodaux, Amelia.

Jefferson Parish—Headquarters, Gretna—Leon J. Samuel, Chairman, Gretna; A. S. Thompson, Station B., R. F. D. No. 2; H. F. Smullin, Kenner; T. S. Landry, Waggaman; Vic Pitrie, Westwego; Judge John Fleury, Gretna; Isadore Fisher, Lafitte; Mercedes Adams, Grand Isle; E. E. Feitel, Harvey; J. P. Morgan, McDonoghville; Ernest Conzelman, Marrero; Henry Clerc, Gretna; A. T. Stumpf, Gretna; Rudy O'Dwyer, New Carrollton.

Lafourche Parish—Headquarters, Thibodaux—J. Wilson Lapine, Chairman, Thibodaux; J. Van H. Beary, Vice Chairman and Cashier, Thibodaux; Oscar J. Mire, Thibodaux; J. J. McNamara, Thibodaux; Prof. W. S. Lafargue, Thibodaux; George E. Payne, Thibodaux; Philip Napquin, Thibodaux; A. E. Hoffman, Thibodaux; Ed. F. Pugh, Thibodaux; P. A. Truxillo, Thibodaux; Leonard Falgout, Raceland; Alcede Robichaux, Raceland; Horace Nelson, Raceland; S. L. Ferguson, Lockport; Joseph Price, Lockport.

Plaquemines Parish—Headquarters, Pointe-a-la-Hache—Frank C. Mevers, Chairman, Pointe-a-la-Hache; Prof. J. C. Blanchard, Secretary-Treasurer, Point-a-la-Hache; J. Ben Meyers, Dalcour; Simon Leopold,

Phoenix; Judge R. E. Hingle, Pointe-a-la-Hache; George W. Delesdernier, Pilot Town; Augustin A. Buras, Venice; C. R. Sarpy, Jesuit Bend; Theodore S. Wilkinson, Myrtle Grove; John Fink, Lawrence; George Treadaway, Happy Jack; J. B. Fasterling, Buras.

St. Bernard Parish—Headquarters, St. Bernard Post Office—Albert Estopinal, Jr.,. Chairman, St. Bernard; Leon Holzalb, Arabi; W. C. Averill, Mereaux P. O.; Edwin Russell, Poydras; F. Bell, St. Bernard P. O.; William F. Roy, Jr., Cashier, Arabi.

JOHN L. HALLER
Covington.

St. Charles Parish—Headquarters, Boutte, La.—Mrs. Charles E. Alexander, Chairman, Boutte; Charles E. Alexander, Cashier, Boutte; L. Robert Rivardi, Hahnville; J. B. Martin, Hahnville; H. Bohne, Hahnville; Mrs. A. Levesque, Des Allemands; Mrs. H. Rausch, Paradis; Mrs. J. B. Martin, Luling and Fashion; Miss Julia Hirsh, Ama; Mrs. L. R. Rivard, Killma and Hahnville; Mrs. H. H. Vater, Destrehan; Mrs. Montgomery, St. Rose; Mrs. Montz, Montz.

St. James Parish—Headquarters, Gramercy—J. Nash Smith, Chairman, Gramercy; S. J. Dischernie, Cashier, Gramercy; D. G. Jackson, Gramercy; R. P. Woods, Lutcher; A. G. Gearhard, Lutcher; Mr. Cristopher, Lutcher; Joseph Cuglialmo, Paulina; Morris Martin, Paulina; Henry L. Himel, Convent; Charles F. Frey, Remy; Jules Jacob, Convent; Charles Wright, Timberton; Frank Chauvin, Union.

St. John the Baptist Parish—Headquarters—Wallace P. O.—P. G. Songy, Chairman and Cashier, Wallace; W. S. Frazee, Jr., Lucy; L. F. Laurent, Edgard; P. R. Jacob, Edgard; Baone Brou, Wallace; Henry Maurvin, Laplace; Mrs. H. A. LeBlanc, Reserve; Mrs. J. B. Kelley, Garyville; Dr. D. J. Ory, Garyville.

St. Tammany Parish—Headquarters, Mandeville—Eads Poitevant, Chairman, Mandeville; Ernest Lee Jahncke, Cashier, Madisonville; Theo. Dendinger, 1st ward, Madisonville; H. B. Collins, 2nd ward, Onville; John L. Haller, 3rd ward, Covington; Herman Levy, 4th ward, Mandeville; L. W. Crawford, 5th ward, Bush; A. D. Crawford, 6th ward, Pearl River; W. P. Dinkins, 7th ward, Lacombe; A. H. Kierce, 8th ward, Pearl River; Fred Salmen, 9th ward, Slidell; Captain G. E. Miller, 10th ward, Abita Springs.

Tangipahoa Parish—Headquarters, Hammond—S. M. Cate, Chairman, Hammond; William L. Houlton, Uneedus; Amos L. Ponder, Amite; Gordon Kemp, Independence; Walter C. Kemp, Kentwood; Fred A. Reimers, Hammond; L. A. Woods, Ponchatoula; W. R. Pennington, Lockport; Dave Foret, Lockport; L. E. Daviet, Lockport; Clovis Martinez, Kramer; E. F. Dickinson, Mathews; William Falgout, Gheens; Ed. Reggio, Gheens; Oscar Dressner, Rita; Camille Daramme, Cut-Off; J. J. Gagliano, Cut-Off; E. F. Falgout, Cut-Off; Jackson Peiti, Cut-Off.

Terrebonne Parish—Headquarters, Houma—Capt. John D. Shaffer, Chairman, Ellendale; J. Arthur Daspit, Cashier, Houma; Dr. H. H. Jastremski, A. F. Davidson, Harry Hiller, C. P. Smith, Alfred J. Hebert, Mayor H. H. Bourg, C. Cunningham, Edward Crochet, Dr. C. Breaux, Sam Polmar, Schriever; B. R. Shaffer, Ellendale; Camille St. Martin, Houma; Jean L. Caillouet, Houma; Harvey Hebert, Bourg; Allen Sanders, Montegut; Gerard Fanguy, Houma; L. W. Gilbert, Donner; Wm. Antill, Humphreys; Emile Marsande, Theriot.

Washington Parish—Headquarters, Bogalusa—J. H. Cassidy, Chairman, Bogalusa; Judge Prentiss B. Carter, Vice Chairman, Franklinton; W. C. Flanders, Secretary-Cashier, Bogalusa; Mrs. J. Vol Brock, Bogalusa; J. B. Lindsley, Treasurer, Bogalusa; Mrs. C. L. Johnson, Chairman Woman's Committee, Bogalusa.

SALVAGE

Though the Salvage Bureau of the New Orleans Chapter was in operation less than half a year, the profits for the period indicated plainly that the venture was a success. However, with the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918, it became apparent that the war-time interest would only be a matter of a few days, when the people would no longer respond to the conservtion plans that were being developed by the Red Cross. This resulted in the closing of the Salvage Department at 617 Baronne street the early part of the summer of 1919.

The net returns amounted to approximately $6,000, or an average of $1,000 monthly.

The Red Cross Salvage Bureau in New Orleans was patterned after the Salvage Department of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Red Cross Chapter. The Red Cross salvage was originated there by Mrs. Otheman Stevens, wife of a well-known Western journalist and writer. Mrs. Stevens had been in the Red Cross service many months when she developed the salvage plan for earning money for humanity's cause. She began her work along modest and unpretentious lines, first collecting tin foil, and then rapidly branching out and making the bureau general in its scope, and in less than three years the department netted the Los Angeles Chapter hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mrs. Stevens' plans were not only copied by the New Orleans Chapter, but by many Red Cross organizations in the United States. Truthfully, Mrs. Stevens is the "Little Mother" of this branch of the service.

No financial department of the Red Cross opened under brighter or more promising auspices than did the Salvage Bureau, which was under direction of Stuart A. Seelye, with the Chapter Secretary as general manager, and Arthur Felix, assistant manager. Setting aside September 18, 1918, as the official opening day, the heads of this department hit upon "tire day," which proved a novel and highly successful feature. Chapter officials, Mayor Behrman, and a large number of well-known men and women attended the ceremony, which took place at Lee Circle. The event was made historical by reason of the presence of motion picture men, who recorded the details that meant the beginning of the greatest saving era in the South.

Hundreds of automobile owners, many citizens in every walk of life, contributed to the success of "tire day" by depositing used tires and rubber on the mound that leads up to the magnificent statue of General Robert E. Lee. Tons of old rubber filled the space set aside for "Tire Day." There were old casings, inner tubes, rubber gloves, dolls, shoes, mats, and other rubber articles too numerous to mention. The response was most generous, and, as a result, approximately $1,800 were turned into the Chapter treasury. The day was a complete success and it

encouraged the salvage management to make greater plans for a more extensive junk business.

The work developed in a rapid and most satisfactory manner, and each day after "Tire Day" witnessed increased returns and a more liberal response from the people to aid the government, through the Red Cross, in its suggestion for a conservation of all waste matter. This was true up to the day of the signing of the Armistice, and then there was a sudden and decided slump in the daily returns. This condition was most pronounced when the salvage bureau attempted a "Tire Week." The result was disappointing, for at the end of two weeks not more than two hundred pounds of used rubber were received at headquarters.

Efforts to revive interest in the Salvage Department were fruitless after the failure of "Tire Week." This was followed by the closing of the bureau, all articles on hand being sold to the highest bidder. Sealed proposals had been asked for, this being considered the best method to adopt in closing out the junk store.

During the more active part of the Salvage Bureau, the people of New Orleans lent their co-operation by delivering to the warehouse large quantities of paper, tin foil, old rubber, wearing apparel, books, jewelry, gold and silver, shoes, hats, raw material, and numerous other articles. The paper, rubber, tin foil, and like material brought handsome prices when sold in bulk before the signing of the Armistice. The salvage stock was sold to those not in a position to visit the downtown stores and purchase new articles. Thus, it will be seen that the Salvage Bureau operated as a blessing to many poor families. The poor daily visited the Red Cross shop, where they were given an opportunity to purchase what they desired at the minimum price. The Red Cross was in a position to assist these families in this way, due to the fact that all articles received at the store were voluntary donations.

The Salvage Bureau established by the Red Cross was the first concerted movement in New Orleans to conserve waste matter. The plans of the Red Cross soon became known and clergymen preached conservation during their sermon periods, and school children discussed the subject and participated in the movement by collecting tons of paper, tin foil, magazines, and clothing. Housewives soon acquired the habit of saving all kinds of paper, and everybody, it appeared, was ready to help the Red Cross "put over" the Salvage Department. The venture, no doubt, as already indicated, would have netted the Red Cross a large and handsome profit each month, but after the signing of the Armistice, prices of paper and all material collected were brought down to the lowest level. Paper, for instance, which brought 50 to 65 cents per 100 pounds, sank in price from 22 to 25 cents the 100 pounds. This made it almost prohibitive for the Red Cross to engage in any elaborate scheme of collection. Tin foil, during the war, netted the Red Cross betwen 28, 32, and 35 cents the pound. When hostilities ceased,

the best price offered was not more than 8 cents. This, as in the instance of the paper, made it unprofitable in so far as collection was concerned. This slaughter in prices was not confined to the two articles mentioned, but to old rubber and everything else that was collected or brought to the Red Cross warehouse.

Realizing the situation, the Red Cross management permanently closed the Salvage Bureau before the approach of the 1919 summer. Further operation of this branch of the Red Cross would have meant serious financial loss. In the circumstances, however, the organization profited to the extent of several thousand dollars. That the department was successfully managed and efficiently conducted is indicated in the latter statement.

In a brief period of the Salvage Bureau, a number of prominent New Orleans women, headed by Mrs. Paul E. Marquez as Chairman, conducted most successfully a Red Cross tearoom on the ground floor of the Strand building. Nearly $2,000 profit was given to the Chapter treasury by the tearoom management. In the beginning, it was liberally patronized, not only by Red Cross workers, but by the general public. Mrs. Marquez and her associates managed the entire business and attended to all details and freely gave their time as volunteers. They were glad to serve the Red Cross in a way that meant substantial returns.

The tearoom was a success in every particular. Dainty dishes were served daily, resulting in a handsome profit at the end of each week. The room was closed, however, after a little more than three months' operation, practically for the same reason that led to the abandonment of the Salvage Department.

COLORED BRANCHES

From the date of institution of the New Orleans Chapter, a number of members of the colored race, under the leadership of Mrs. Louise J. Ross, as head of Branch No. 6, and Miss Sarah G. Brown, Chairman of Branch No. 11, have shown a keen interest in the work of relieving suffering among the needy in war-torn Europe under the banner of the American Red Cross. These people have engaged in every activity assigned to the New Orleans Chapter, and, without a single exception, the work of the colored women throughout has been of a character that reflected unusual credit on the negro race.

Soon after the first meeting of the Red Cross Chapter in July, 1917, among the first applications received at headquarters for the organization of a Branch came from Mrs. Ross, and the result was that Branch No. 6 was among the first to open permanent headquarters. This was on the ground floor of the Pythian Temple, at Gravier and Saratoga Streets. Mrs. Ross, to-day recognized as one of the leading women of her race in the South, did not experience much difficulty in recruiting her working forces. At the time she enjoyed a lucrative practice as a registered nurse. She completely abandoned this practice to give her entire time to the Red Cross and to teach her people the necessity of their full co-operation in the war work that fell to the women. She appeared in different churches, attended meetings of men's societies, mingled among the workmen on the river front and industrial plants where large numbers of colored men were employed, and urged them to send their women to headquarters of Branch No 6, so that they could do their part.

Realizing the great personal sacrifice Mrs. Ross herself was making, the women reported to headquarters of No. 6, and soon the workroom presented an appearance that was truly inspiring. The women were taught to make bandages and surgical dressings; others were busy at sewing machines, and still others were engaged in knitting, an occupation that was wholly new to the greater majority of the members of Branch No. 6. As this work was perfected, Mrs. Ross gave her attention to instructing in First Aid, in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick, Public Nursing, the organization of the Junior Red Cross among the Colored School Children, the Canteen, Home Service, the care of the sick during the influenza epidemic, and, in fact, every activity undertaken by the New Orleans Chapter.

While all of this work was in progress in New Orleans among the colored population, Miss Brown, Chairman of Branch No. 11, was likewise busily engaged in a similar endeavor among her people in Algiers.

Branch No. 11 was opened the latter part of 1917 in the Ladies of Hope Hall. The initiative was taken by Miss Brown, whose plan of organization was similar to that adopted by the head of Branch No. 6. She appeared at public gatherings of her people, organized church and mass meetings, and in an effective manner told her men and women that their services were needed by their government; that they could render no more patriotic service than afforded the sick and afflicted by the Red Cross. The workroom of Branch No. 11 was soon filled with a set of earnest women who were anxious to do their bit, and who served the country faithfully through the period of the war.

The women of Branch No. 11 received their instructions from Miss Brown, who led them in all war activities in the Algiers district. The workers performed every task given them, and they were ever ready to answer any call that came from headquarters. Nothing was too much for them. They realized the seriousness of the situation, and were just as anxious to free the world of the common enemy as were the men who shouldered the gun in the world war in defense of freedom and democracy.

Not only did the colored population render effective and efficient service in the workrooms, but the colored men of the community responded to the calls of the Red Cross for financial assistance. This was noticeable in both war fund drives. It also commanded favorable attention at Chapter headquarters during the roll calls conducted in New Orleans. The members of the colored race felt it incumbent upon themselves to give to their fullest extent.

The parents, likewise, were anxious that their children should serve the Red Cross. This was evidenced by the large percentage of colored school children enrolled in the Junior Red Cross. This percentage is more than 95 of the entire school enrollment among the colored people. Professor John W. Hoffman, of the local Colored High School—McDonogh No. 35—aided materially in this work. The colored children generously responded to the call of the Junior Red Cross. They engaged in practically all of the work given over to the Department, and among the more notable accomplishments of the colored junior auxiliaries was the making of a large number of tableware chests by the manual training class of the Xavier University. This work won praise from Divisional and National Headquarters and encouraged the Chapter officials in the belief that there are still greater possibilities among the members of the Junior organization.

Following is a list of the officers of Branch No. 6:

Mrs. Louisa J. Ross, Chairman; Mrs. Ellen E. Jackson, Vice-Chairman; Miss Viola O. Dominique, Secretary, and Mrs. Ethel Rose Smith, Treasurer.

The officers of Branch No. 11 are as follows:

Miss Sarah G. Brown, Chairman; Miss Martha Burnett, Vice-Chairman; Samuel White, Treasurer; Miss P. Dyer, Captain, and Miss Cecille Ross, Lieutenant.

The first and most successful colored Canteen under the flag of the Red Cross was organized in connection with Branch No. 6. This feature of the work was undertaken by Mrs. Ross the latter part of 1917, at a time when a Canteen Service was required to take care of the draft men. This department operated most successfully from the date of the first meeting. This is indicated in the statement that more than 30,000 colored soldiers were fed up to June 30, 1919. The Canteen headquarters were established in the Pythian Temple. It is there that most of the service was given the men, though on numerous occasions the uniform body of women received the soldiers at the different railroad stations. The service at headquarters and railroad stations meant much to the negro trooper, who was keenly appreciative of what was being done for him while en route to camp or home from service under the colors of the United States.

Headquarters furnished writing material for the men, many of them were assisted in sending messages home or to friends, the sick were taken care of, the men without funds were given free sleeping quarters; in fact, everything possible was done for the colored man just as the Red Cross did for the white soldiers. The food given the colored men was furnished by the Carondelet Street headquarters of the parent organization.

The officers of the Colored Canteen Service were as follows:

Mrs. Louisa J. Ross, Commandant; Miss Viola O. Dominique, Captain; Mrs. Ellen E. Jackson and Viola Vining, Lieutenants. Frank P. Farrell was Chairman of the Colored Department of Military Relief, which had jurisdiction over the Colored Canteen Service.

Canteen Workers—Mmes. Ethel Ross Smith, Emma Ruffin Jennie Parker, Evelyn Paltron, Louise Boutin, Victoria Charbonnet, Angelina Lewis, Emma Joly, Jannie Hill, Manuella Jones, Theresa Gottschalk, Edna Halthorn, Rachel Gaines, Stella Miller Fields, Idalia Dotson McNeal, Jessie Guice, Theresa Rublow, Rosella Ross, Urseline Leggett, Georgina Durel, Alice Belonga, Rosa A. Hall, Selina Brown, Marie T. Wells, and Louisa Wallace.

Misses Violet H. Ross, Edna E. Mitchell, Ida Green, Mercedes Gorman, Lucille Gorman, Henrietta Hardin, Alice Armstrong, Hazel M. Mitchell and Theresa Carter.

The Canteen women were given ample assistance by the men who served under the chairmanship of Frank P. Farrell, who was the first colored man in New Orleans to tender his services to the New Orleans Chapter. The men frequently met troop trains with the women. They served during the peak hours at Canteen headquarters, and, on the whole, rendered a character of service that aided to an appreciable extent in insuring the success of the colored canteen. The men's committee follows:

Alex. J. Ross, Prof. John W. Hoffman, Albert Workman, Louis Bridges, Joseph Drake, Joseph Wright, Willie Washington, Ralph E. Chinn, Edward Smith, Jr., W. J. Nickerson, James E. Gayles, D. W. Rhodes, Green Dillwood, Silas Terrell, and Joseph Joly.

The colored people of New Orleans have done their duty by the American Red Cross. They will continue to serve the organization, because it is the purpose of Mrs. Ross and Miss Brown to hold their respective memberships, and will be ready at all times in the future to come to the aid of suffering humanity. Both are trained women. They have executive ability, and can meet a situation in an intelligent and efficient manner. No better illustration of this need be given than that of work done during the "flu" epidemic, when Mrs. Ross organized the nursing corps for the colored section of the emergency hospital established by the New Orleans Chapter in the Sophie Gumble Home, an important wing of the Touro-Shakspeare Almshouse. Not only did she accomplish this in twenty-four hours, but she furnished Chapter headquarters with a list of highly competent nurses and many practical women, who aided in holding down the mortuary record of the epidemic. These practical nurses received their instructions through the Department of Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick, conducted by Mrs. Ross for the New Orleans Chapter. Many of the graduates of this department have secured good positions, and others are now engaged in the work of nursing in hospitals. Still others are working for physicians. Thus it will be seen the American Red Cross has benefited—educationally and in many other respects—a large number of the colored population of New Orleans.

IN MEMORIAM

CAPTAIN PENDLETON S. MORRIS, First Vice Chairman.
MISS JANE A. DELANO, Director, Nursing Bureau of the American Red Cross.
HENRY F. BALDWIN, Home Service Section.
P. A. CAPDAU, Member Executive Committee, Junior Red Cross.
MISS CATHERINE DENT, R. N., Base Hospital Unit No. 24.
MRS. (GENERAL) W. J. BEHAN, Chairman, Branch No. 8.
MRS. NICHOLAS BAUER, Chairman, Branch No. 15.
MRS. G. D. WADDELL, Chairman, Branch No. 17.
MRS. FRANK RICE, Chairman, Auxiliary No. 7.
MRS. V. S. NELSON, Chairman, Naval Station Auxiliary.
MRS. C. S. BAUMAN, Home Service Section.
DEWEY HERMAN, Sanitary Detachment.
MISS ADELE BELDEN, Nursing Service.
MRS. WILLIAM HASPEL, Motor Corps.
WILLIAM P. BURKE, War Fund.
PAUL HAVENER, Accounting Department.

A Tribute to Faithful Workers Who Died in The Service of The Red Cross

The Gulf Division and the New Orleans Chapter held appropriate joint memorial services, Wednesday evening, May 7, 1919, in the auditorium of the Association of Commerce, a tribute to the faithful Red Cross workers who died while serving humanity. Registered nurses, student nurses, Gulf Division officials, Chapter officers, and Red Cross workers in general attended the ceremony, which was presided over by Leigh Carroll, Manager of the Gulf Division.

Following was the programme:

Invocation—Rev. J. D. Foulkes, S. J.

"America"—Directed by Miss Ruth M. Harrison.

Introduction—Mr. Carroll.

Address, "Her Career as a Nurse"—Miss L. Agnes Daspit, R. N.

Address, "Observation of a Noble Woman's Work"—Dr. Joseph A. Danna.

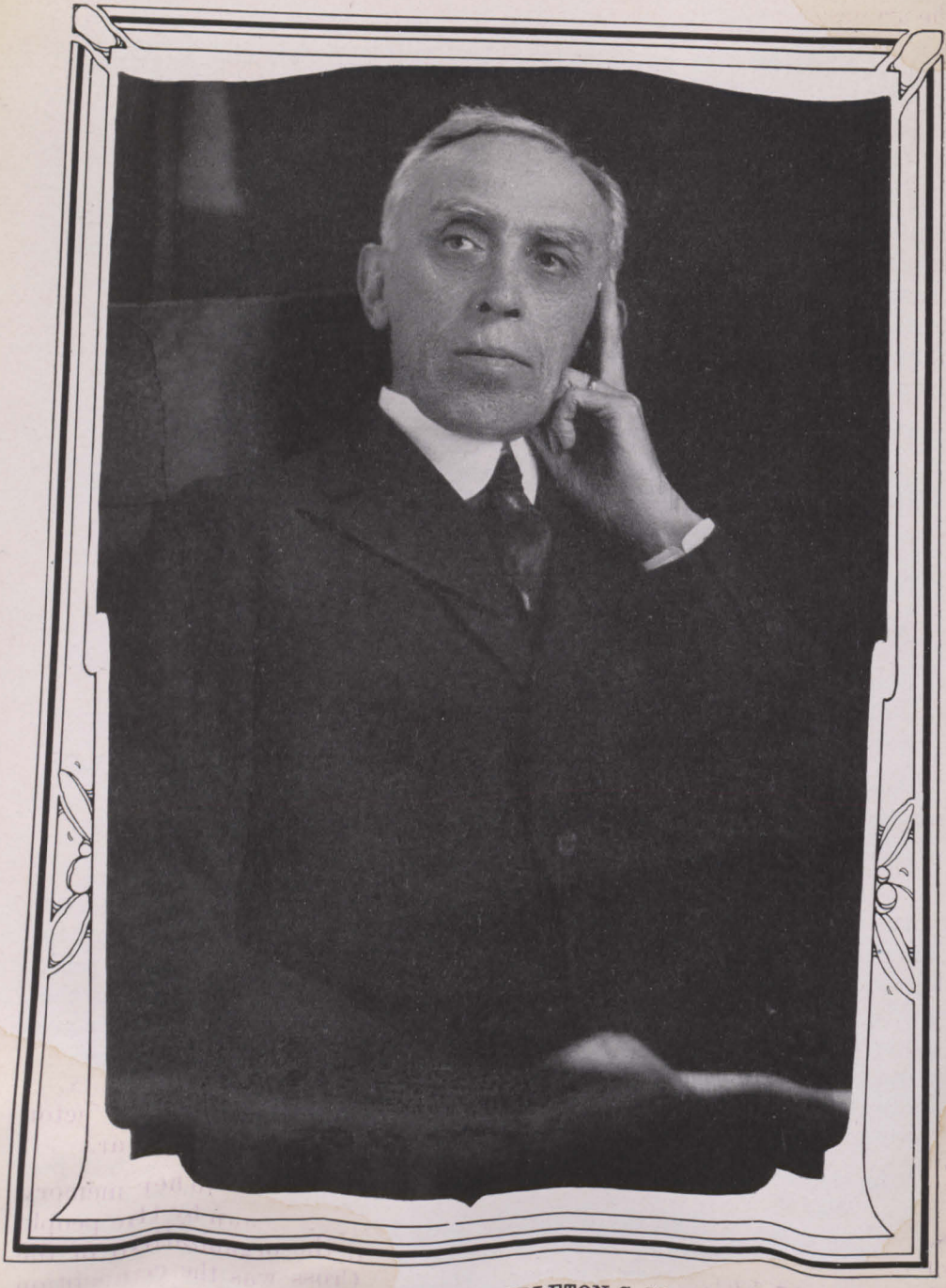
Solo—C. A. Dorhauer.

Address, "Her Contribution to the American Red Cross"—St. Clair Adams, Chairman New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross.

National Anthem—Directed by Miss Harrison.

It was on the occasion of the memorial services that Mr. Adams, as Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter, paid such splendid homage to the work of gentle womanhood. "History shows," Mr. Adams said, during the course of his remarks, "that women have ever been the agents through whom benevolence has come to the suffering. They are the ministering angels who attend the sick and dying and whose words of courage linger in our hearts as we start on the journey to 'the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.'

"In woman's heart the quality of mercy reigns supreme, but not alone. While pity, love and tenderness attend her every act, still the time often comes when the demands upon her courage are as stern and hard as those that rang in the soldiers' ears on the eve of the battle of the Marne or Chateau Thierry. Heroes are made upon the battlefield, but both heroes and heroines arise beside the hospital cot. I have seen those who have hearkened to the voice of duty who are potential and have made the most illustrious chapters of history.



THE LATE CAPTAIN PENDLETON S. MORRIS

First Vice-Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross.

"Do you remember the beautiful story of Edith Cavell? The noble woman was an English nurse of Brussels, who attended the wounded of the armies of England, France, Belgium, and even Germany. She loved her country even as we love ours, and helped the boys of her nation to return to England from war-stricken Belgium. For this service, she was tried and found guilty of crime, although not even German law then covered her alleged offense. The Germans shot her. When she faced the firing squad, how think you Edith Cavell paid the penalty? With her hands clasped upon her bosom; eyes unbandaged; her thoughts of God; unafraid and ready 'to meet her Maker face to face.'

"This war has revealed many characters made of the same dauntless metal as this courageous woman.

"The great Red Cross resulted from the organized work of Florence Nightingale at Scutari, in the Crimean war, and 'Souvenirs of Solferino,' a paper written by Henry Durant, embodies the horrors of the battlefield of Solferino, fought in 1848, and speaks of the wonderful work performed by that self-sacrificing and noble woman.

"After the Red Cross treaty of Geneva, the American Red Cross was organized by Clara Barton, ably continued by Mabel Boardman and other noble women. Among those women, none did more in recent years to perfect the nursing organization of the Red Cross than Miss Jane A. Delano.

"This noble and great-hearted woman dedicated her life to alleviating distress. In 1882, she volunteered, with other courageous trained nurses, to go to Jacksonville, Fla., and nurse yellow fever, which was then raging. Through her help the onslaught of that dreadful disease was lightened. The business of her life was supervising and training nurses. She lived at Bellevue Hospital. To her is due the honor of organizing and training the nurses for the United States Army and for the American Red Cross.

"When the war burst upon us with all its fury, it found her as Director General of the Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross. Due to her devoted and relentless labor, this department was made an efficient and great contribution, with its slogan 'the salvation of human life from the battlefields of France.'

"The strain and anxiety resulting from violent efforts incident to the performance of her duties in war time was undoubtedly a factor contributing to her untimely death in France in April of this year.

"It is particularly appropriate that memorial services to her memory should be held in New Orleans. It is not generally known by the people of this city, but it is nevertheless a fact that the organization of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross was the conception of Jane A. Delano. She was in New Orleans in April, 1916, attending a convention of the American Nurses' Association, of which she was president, and at that time she took up the subject of organizing a

Chapter with the ladies of this city. As a result of her instigation, the movement was intensified and the New Orleans Chapter took its rise and became one of the greatest Red Cross agencies in this country.

"This gentle and beneficent character merits a high place in the hearts of her countrymen. Her achievements for the Red Cross were many, and her services, throughout the duration of her labors, voluntary—she received no pecuniary gratification.

"A monument should be erected to the memory of this woman. Linked with hers should be the name of Catherine Dent, one of our own nurses, a member of Base Hospital Unit No. 24, who died in France in the service of her country; as also should be the names of Captain Pendleton S. Morris, First Vice Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter, together with others who distinguished themselves in the upbuilding of our Chapter, and who are among the departed. To the memory of Miss Dent and the others we now pay solemn tribute. She made her supreme sacrifice that she might serve the cause.

"The services these patriots rendered should be recognized in a way that will be lasting. It may take the form of a tablet or monument upon which their names may be carved and their identification preserved for the ones who come after us to pay homage to."

THE END.